CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,

Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,834—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1300	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1300	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2295	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1600	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1300	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

(* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3,387	W. S. Young	30th Aug.
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident [illegible]: Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 31st August, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 1st Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.

KARACHI—Camp.

LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

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BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights, with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	71 8	80 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	"	44 0	49 0
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac	"	39 8	44 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac	"	35 4	39 0

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

OIL AND WATER-COLOURS,
PAINT BRUSHES AND SABLES,
CHINA PALETTES,
DRAWING PAPER,
SCHOOL BLOCKS,

N. B.—Owing to the FALL in EXCHANGE, our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 per Cent.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN, CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has a great success and thorough [illegible] use. It is a great remedy for Baldness arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Its Original Color for a long time. Warranted not to stain the Skin. Hair to beautiful shades of Brown or choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing [illegible]

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CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.

WATERPROOF CLOAK.

AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.

ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED.....Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS.....Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

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ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention.....Re. 1 4
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
IN AID OF THE CHURCH REPAIRS,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, AT 9 P.M.,
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Admission, Re. 1; Verandah, As. 8.

Tickets and Programmes may be obtained at Mrs. COUNSELL'S, Hornby Row, and at the MISSION HOUSE, Mazagon.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of SECRETARY, which will be vacant towards the end of the year, are invited. A thorough practical knowledge of Fire and Marine business is necessary.

Singapore, August 16, 1892.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 per Whole Share and Rupees 8¾ per one-quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1892, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1892, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 1st September, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE NARIALWALLA has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Messrs. CANJEE LUDHA and HEERJEE JAILLIA. FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 346 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3198, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land of Sootar Morarji Pragjee, on the West by the Bhandoop Street, on the North by the ground and house of Dewji Assa, and on the South by the Coorla Street, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4839, and Street No. 3-5, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor: Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, with the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon, and bounded on the east partly by the land and property of Sootar Morarji Pragjee and partly by the ground and property of Hanefabai, wife of Haji Sallay Mahamed Hajee Tar Mahamed, on the West by the Bhandoop Street, on the North by the land and property of Bharmal Nursey and on the South by the land and property of the said Dewjee Assa, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, casement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof after the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as waived, null, and void, and of no effect.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 8th September 1892, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. N. J. Gamadia was, on 18th August, 1892 elected a Municipal Councillor.
2. Government letter forwarding, for consideration, letter from the Accountant General, recommending two alterations in the rules relating to the Municipal Pension Fund.
3. Government letter confirming the Building By-laws with the modification that the word "unincorporated" substituted for "unincorporate" in the definition of "person" and forwarding, for information, memorandum from the Chief Engineer, N. D., on the same subject.
4. Government letter relative to the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act, by substituting for Section 521 thereof, Section 79 of the Port Trust Act VI, of 1879, in order to render Municipal servants amenable to prosecutions in respect of offences as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., advising thereon.

5. Letter from the Commissioner, on the subject of the opening of the new Municipal buildings.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—

6. "Recommending for sanction certain establishment being retained in connection with the Tansa Water Works, for a period of 4 months, from 1st November 1892, at a total cost of Rs. 1,010.
7. Recommending for sanction the acquisition of the ground at Unjir Bagh, for the disposal of the dead of the Mahomedan and Beni Israel communities respectively, and the carrying out of works thereat at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 3,75,000, and that pending the raising of the requisite loan, advances be made from available funds not exceeding Rs. 3,75,000.
8. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfer.
9. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to a lease, being entered into with Government for the occupancy of two small plots of ground at Mahim, at a nominal rent of Rs. 2 per mensem, required for the accommodation of F and G Ward office and stables, Health Department.
10. Government Resolution on the subject of the transfer of land required for widening the Parel Road between the old Nesbit Lane and the Byculla Railway Station, and the removal and erection of fence near that Station.
11. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the alteration in the alignment of one of the cross roads in the Dadar and Matunga districts.
12. Government Resolution on the subject of the construction of an overbridge across, the G. I. P. Railway at Frere Road, Wari Bunder.
13. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding lists, of the roads and lanes repaired during 1891-92, the streets and lanes remade during 1891, and the names and salaries of the persons employed in the Road Department.
14. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction (1) to the construction, by Mr. Ruttonsey Muljee, of a memorial fountain at the junction of Mint and Frere Roads, and (2) to the free supply of water to the fountain, provided that the fountain when completed, be handed over to the Municipality.
15. Resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of the re-organisation of the Workshop staff and the work to be done therein.
16. Further consideration of the question of the proposed erection of tablets commemorative of the Tansa Water Works.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—

17. Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Gunput Bhaisett, who complains of the condition of roads and lanes in Mazagon, the want of drainage, want of police supervision, &c., that from the enquiries which have been made there appears to be now no cause for complaint.
18. Recommending the Corporation to inform Messrs. Shamshuddin Sulemanji, Tyabally Ebhramji and other residents of Agripada, on the subject of want of roads, police supervision, lighting and dust-bins, that there are considerable difficulties in the way of acquiring the land required for the construction of streets and drains in that neighbourhood but that the Commissioner is doing his best to secure the ground in question.
19. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding statement of properties assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 30th June 1892.
20. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding return of patients treated at the Arthur Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases, during the month of July 1892.
21. Notice by the Municipal Secretary that the next appointment of Auditors to the Corporation will take place in March 1893.
22. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding (1) statement showing the accidents that have happened in connection with the cleaning and repairing of sewers (2) the staff employed in the drainage Department and (3) a record of proceedings held before the Coroner in the matter of the death of Diana Kondee by the explosion of Sewer Gas.
23. Letter from the Commissioner reporting that on a requisition signed by a Secretary to Government, certain repairs were executed to a night soil cart belonging to the Colaba Board of Health.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 29th August 1892.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

MR. S. J. TELLERY, of Messrs. S. J. TELLERY and Co., will be glad to receive anybody desirous of SEEING HIM (on matters connected with the CHICAGO EXHIBITION) at the Office of the BOMBAY BRANCH, No. 8, Esplanade Row, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M., until THURSDAY next, the 1st September.

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
8, Esplanade Row, Bombay.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

THE LIQUIDATOR of the above Bank is now prepared to RECEIVE CLAIMS for REGISTRATION. They must be lodged at the Branch concerned, and only those relating to the London Office should be forwarded there.

Form of Claim Letter can be obtained on application at the Office of the Corporation.

Bombay, August 25, 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police for the year M. E. 1068, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till Noon on the 14th September, 1892.

2.—For further information refer to Hand-bills, which can be had on application to O. H. Bensley, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallybhoy, Kadherbhoy & Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 14th August 1892.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 29, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under a 99 under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 29th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

SIMLA
COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE and Co. beg to notify that they will hold, on an early day, a SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of about four thousand pounds of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS of the following kinds, viz:—

ORANGE PEKOE. | HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
PEKOE. | BOHEA.
PEKOE SOUCHONG. | BROKEN TEA.

Outstation commissions carefully executed.

WHITE & Co.,
NORTHBROOK TERRACE.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,
AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 29. "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 42 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,
13, HORNBY ROW,
Teach Shorthand and Type writing, and supply Typists.
Machines sold, exchanged, and repaired.

N. B. ☞ "It is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HANDWRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER, 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the Second Entrances for All Races CLOSE on 1st September. For Prospectus apply to

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"TRUTH IN INDIA,"

A new Weekly Newspaper to be published in Calcutta,
For EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, and INDIANS.
AGENTS WANTED,
Ladies and Gentlemen, to canvass for Subscribers.
TERMS, SPECIALLY LIBERAL.
Apply to *TRUTH IN INDIA*, care of "STAR PRESS," Calcutta.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.	THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.	They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	

They may be taken at all times without confinemen or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.
SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KINDRED DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49 High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital	" 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Yearly subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Specimen copies sent free on receipt of postage.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881.....£4,573,393 | 1891 .

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£28	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	200 / 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Benar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	(67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	Re. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40)
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	0	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	640
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640xd.
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,025
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180 xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,525
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,360
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	925
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	40 122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach CES Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	253	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	455 1382
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	22½	63 500
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	12½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	470
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	605
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		405
Sabapathy (Bell-ry)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	0	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	0	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	0	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-4
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	25-14
Bombay do.	"	25-14
English Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Drazons	"	16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	100-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	100-10
Carolas Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexicas do.	"	223 "
ave-Francs	"	360 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

French Press Company, 3-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Fultala (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Emir sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rheinfels and Swordsman left the dock on Sunday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—In consequence of the heavy state of the ground there will be no game to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kirby Hall entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. City of Edinburgh left it on Sunday.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning, a shed, used as a wood depot at Matharpacady, belonging to Dadabhoy Dosabhoy fell in, owing to the heavy rains.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Trieste, per extra s. s. Achille, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENCY AND PARSEE TEAMS.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have just issued an admirable group photograph of the Presidency and Parsee cricket teams. Lord Harris and Mr. Justice Bayley occupy positions in the centre of the group.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. F. Gonsalves, employed at Messrs. Hill and Grennan, stevedores, residing at Matharpacady, has reported to the police that on Sunday noon he missed a fifty-rupee currency note from an open drawer in his room.

ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Muckajee Bhicajee, a cart-driver, had his foot crushed on Sunday afternoon, by a pressed bale of cotton falling upon it in a godown at Colaba. He was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where his foot was amputated, and he has been detained at the hospital.

ACCIDENT TO A TRAMWAY EMPLOYE.—Bhow Cooshna employed in the Bombay Tramway Company, had two of the joints of a finger of the left hand taken off, by being crushed in one of the iron traces, just as the horse started with the car. He was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Rowjee Heerachand, about eight years old, living on the 3rd floor of a house at Doongree Road, while playing on a table near the window in his room, accidentally fell down on Sunday evening, fracturing his left arm. He was taken to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

A LANDSLIP.—On Sunday a portion of the east side of Nowrojee Hill gave way, taking with it about 50 feet of the compound wall of "Sett Lodge," belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir. The *debris* falling on the iron roofing of several grain-sheds below, caused some damage but fortunately no lives were lost.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Poonachand Nowla, a Marwaree, residing at Goozree Bazaar, Byculla, reports that he closed the door of his room from inside and went to sleep with his partner and a friend, on Sunday night. At about 3 a.m. yesterday morning he found the door of his room open, and two small boxes removed to the stair-case, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 77, stolen therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at six o'clock (weather permitting):—

Grand March	Rienzi.....R Wagner.
Valse	A Starry Night ... Blackstock.
Overture	Der Koenigslieutenant .Emil Till.
Valse	Braganza .....Godfrey.
Popular Selection	Oster Songs .....C Godfrey.
Quadrille	Lights O' London .....C.Coote.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, at Cowasji Patel Tank, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on the body of a Hindoo, named Oodeyram Amuchand, aged 20 years. The deceased was of indolent habits, and lived with his brother at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. On Saturday evening he left home saying he was going to a temple at Pydhownee. The deceased did not return that night, and as he often used to keep away from home, no notice was taken of his absence. On Sunday evening, at about 6-30 o'clock, a police ramosee, doing duty at Madhav Bag, observed a dead body floating in the Cowasji Patell Tank, and on its being taken out it was found to be that of the deceased. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide by drowning.

THEFT AT NAGDEVIE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Rehman Hajee Cassam and Abdool Kadar Moostafa were charged by Constable Tighe, before Mr. Webb, with the theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 5-2, from the house of Ahmed Yakoob Boosak, living at Nagdevie Road. About a week ago the complainant placed the wearing apparels in a box and locked it. On Saturday when he had occasion to take out some clothing he found the box open and its contents missing. He suspected the second accused, whom he questioned about the theft, and who made a statement in consequence of which he was handed over to the police. On enquiry, the police arrested the first accused and recovered the clothing from Moti Lowjee, with whom the accused had pledged them. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

FAMILY QUARREL AND SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Oondria Street, into the circumstances concerning the death of a Mahomedan, named Shabuddin Dadoomia, sixty years old. The deceased was a fitter on the G. I. P. Railway, and lived with his family at Oondria Street. He had often quarrelled with his wife about his turning out their eldest son from the house about six months ago. On Sunday at noon he found fault with his second son, and also turned him out of the house. Thereupon a quarrel ensued between the deceased and his wife, who took back the son in the house, the mother and the son ate together, and went to bed at about 10 p.m., that night. About midnight, the deceased left the house, enraged, and took his way towards the Mustan Tank, where he was followed by his second son. But before the son could overtake his father, the deceased jumped into the tank. The tank was dragged, but the body was not recovered till 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Balla Vittoo was charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing ten Marathi books, valued at Rs. 6, from the Bible Tract Society's Depot, at Kalbadevie Road. The accused was further charged on two different counts of having in his possession wearing apparel, belonging to Anmanta Lula, a washerman, and two *lotas*, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On Saturday evening last, the accused was caught in the act of stealing two books from the depot, and handed over to Inspector Nolan, who, on enquiry, ascertained that the accused had on a previous occasion stolen eight other books from the depot. It was also ascertained that the accused had stolen the wearing apparel from the washerman's house. On further enquiry the police recovered the two *lotas*, which the accused had pledged with a Marwaree. The accused admitted having stolen the books, but he denied having stolen the other articles, which, he said, were stolen and given to him for disposal by a Hindu lad. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Hack charged one Shaik Imamuddin Abbas, a notorious character, and five other Mahomedans, with riotous behaviour on the public road. From the evidence, it appeared that a few days ago a quarrel arose between the first accused and some other Mahomedans with regard to some monetary transaction, and there was a free fight between them. On the police coming to the scene of assault, the accused Shaik Imamuddin and three other Mahomedans were arrested, and were then placed before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and being convicted were each of them fined Rs. 5. On Saturday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, the first accused accompanied by about twenty other Mahomedans, including the five accused, came out armed with bamboo sticks, and proceeded to the house of a Mahomedan brick-layer, at Two Tanks, and challenged the inmates of the house to come out for a fight. The bricklayers hearing the first accused thus challenging them, also armed themselves with sticks and came out of their house to meet their opponents. After an interchange of foul language, the parties engaged in a fight, and three scenes of each other. One of the bricklayers received a serious cut over the head, and another stone going into the house of a Hindoo gentleman, broke a lamp and a pane of glass. Inspector Hack and Constable Sloane and a party of policemen immediately repaired to the spot and after some difficulty made the five accused prisoners and took them into custody, while Shaik Imamuddin, the ringleader, made his escape from the hands of the police, but was subsequently arrested in his house, at Kamateepoora, on Sunday morning. The Inspector stated that the first accused was a well-known bad character, and had several times been convicted for theft and disorderly behaviour. His Worship convicted all the accused of the charge, and fined Shaik Imamudin Rs. 20, and his other accomplices Rs. 5 each.

LECTURE ON CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—On Saturday last Mr. Earle A. De Courcy read a paper on "Christopher Columbus," at the Catholic Library. In spite of the threatening state of the weather there was a large attendance. The Very Rev. M. A. Fonseca presided. The Rev. Chairman introduced the lecturer in a short address. Mr. De Couroy, who was greeted with applause, said that, as it was suggested to him that a paper on the life of Columbus would prove particularly interesting to his audience from a Catholic standpoint, he had prepared such a one and hoped it would meet with their approval. He then reviewed the life of the great discover as to the time he was born, the place of his birth, his parentage and education, his marriage and the great straits he went through both at the courts of John the II. of Portugal and afterwards at the courts of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He also alluded to the great Christian courage with which he bore the rebuffs cast on his proposals, and the humility with which he received the honours bestowed on him when on his return to Spain he offered King Ferdinand sway over countries which were then considered to be boundless. In conclusion, he referred to the last days of Columbus, and how, after having given kingdoms to the country of his adoption, he was left to die a poor man. The paper proved really very interesting and the audience were well rewarded for their attendance. The Rev. Dr. De Monte having moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, coupled with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE fifty-fourth report of the court of directors of the above corporation presented to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders which has held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, August 20th, was as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen, the directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1892. The net profits for that period, including $30,996·58, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due amount to $763,590·23. It is with much regret that the directors have to recommend the withdrawal of $3,000,000 from the reserve fund to credit of profit and loss account. This sum added to $124,236·88 taken from the profits of the working account is required to make up a total of $3,124,236·88 to be placed to contingent account in order to provide fully for bad and doubtful accounts. The reserve fund will then stand at $3,300,000. After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation $629,353·35, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound per share which will absorb $355,555·55. The difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2-10½, the rate of the day, amounts to $202,989·90. The balance $70,807. 90 to be carried to new profit and loss account. Mr. St. C. Michaelsen, Mr. L. Poesnecker, and the Honourable J. J. Keswick having resigned on leaving the Colony, the directors have invited Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving, Mr. Carl Jantzen and Mr. Julius Kramer to join the board which appointments require confirmation at this meeting. Mr. T. E. Davies has been appointed chairman, and Mr. H. Hoppius, deputy-chairman for the current year. The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. G. Wood and Mr. S. G. Bird, who were elected at the general meeting of shareholders on 25th June last.

T. E. DAVIES, Chairman.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000·00
Reserve Fund		6,300,000·00
Marine Insurance Account		250,000·00
Notes in Circulation	$6,629,102·05	
Deposits	1,0,562,883·65	
		107,251,567·70
Bills payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		14,280,507·80
Profit and Loss Account		763,590·23
		$138,846,065·73

ASSETS.

Cash	$17,251,560·84
Investments, viz:—	
£100,000.....2½ per cent. Consols.	
£150,000.....3 per cent. Indian Govt. Sterling Loan.	
The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	1,658,181·31
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits	54,845,206·32
Bills Receivable	63,861,505·47
Bank Premises	1,091,322·33
Dead Stock	138,342·90
	$138,846,065·73

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Accounts Written Off:—		
Remuneration to Directors	$	10,000·00
To Dividend Account:—		
£1 per Share on 80,000 Shares—$80,000 @ 4-6		355,555·55
To Dividend Adjustment Account:—		
Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2-10½, the current rate of the day		202,989·90
To Contingent Account:—		
Amount set aside to meet losses		3,124,236·88
To Balance carried forward to next half-year		70,807·90
	$	3,763,590·23

Cr.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1891	$ 30,996·58	
By amount of Net Profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1892, after deducting all expenses, and interest paid and due	732,593·65	
		763,590·23
By Amount transferred from Reserve Fund		3,000,000·00
	$	3,763,590·23

RESERVE FUND.

To Amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account	$	3,000,000·00
To Balance		300,000·00
	$	6,300,000·00
By Balance, 31st December, 1891	$	6,300,000·00
	$	6,300,000·00

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.
H. HUNTER, Acting Chief Accountant.

T. E. DAVIES,
H. HOPPIUS,
D. R. SASSOON, } Directors.

We have compared the above statement with the books, vouchers and securities at the head office, and with the returns from the various branches and agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

A. G. WOOD,
S. G. BIRD, } Auditors.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

222-92—Ardesir H and D—Bai Goolbai vs Dossabhoy Bomonjee Shroff and another.
279-92—Payne, G and S—Jamasjee Cursetjee vs Ardesir Hormusjee Todiwalla.
345-92—In person—Maggumuli Mewaram and others vs Mitharam Chandoo Mull and others.
360-92—Craigie, L and O—Henry Seymour King vs George Atkins Collins.
363-92—Khunderao M—Ajodhyaprasad Showshamal and others vs Toolseyram, Maichanial and others.
377-92—In person—Pitamber Nathoo and others vs Sayajee Girjajee.
380-92—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Meghjee Vulubhdas and another—Little, S, N and B.
381-92—Brown and M—John Fachiri vs Veerjee Ebji and another.
383-92—Edgelow and G—Noorbhai Boolhabai and another vs Ajab Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed—Framjee and M.
386-92—T A Bland—William Watson and another vs Khetsey Jadhow & others.

Postponed Long Causes.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kubilbai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.
67-91—In person—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeon vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Haridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Batliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Batliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.
164-92—Mansukla D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangadhar and another—In person.
163-92—Little, S, F and N—Gocouldas Madhowjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and R; B and K; and In person.
271-92—Ardeser, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.
515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—In person.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Brown and M, and Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Those present were:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sorvai, C. H. Byrne, Cowasji Pestonji, Domodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Farduujee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jugmohandas Vandravandas, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Naorojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Naorojee J. Gamadia, Pranjivandas Cullandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and A. G. Viegas.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Kur, it was proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the system on which coal was purchased for the Municipality, its yearly consumption, and the different kinds of coal generally used.

Dr. Banks favoured the proposition, which was carried.

A NOTICE TO HAY-DEALERS.

On the motion of Principal R. G. Oxenham, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to inform Messrs. Janku Thakoojee, Bhau Raghunath, and other hay-dealers that the power of granting licenses and of refusing to grant licenses for the storage of hay was vested in the Municipal Commissioner, to whom the applicants could apply.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

On the proposition of Professor R. G. Oxenham, the Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee No. 4279, dated 27th July, 1892, as under, with reference to a petition, dated 20th idem, from Mr. Noor Mahomed Gangjee, relating to the illicit manufacture of tallow, and the prevention of the adulteration of ghee. "That the Corporation be recommended to inform Mr. Noor Mahomed Gangjee that under the terms of the Municipal Act the whole authority with regard to the question of licensing is vested in the Commissioner, and that on the 16th June last the Corporation referred the applicant to that officer accordingly."

Mr. Abdulla Kur, in speaking upon this matter, said that the information he had been able to obtain with regard to the adulteration of ghee was different in many important respects from the information which was given on the subject by the Commissioner. This speaker proposed an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner might be requested to take measures for preventing the adulteration of ghee.

The Chairman ruled Mr. Kur was out of order and informed him that the Corporation had referred the applicant to the Commissioner by a previous resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Kur, said that it was indeed a very difficult thing for the Health Department to prosecute successfully dealers in the manufacture of adulterated ghee, unless the department was in a position to prove that ghee was so adulterated as to be unwholesome or dangerous to human life. The adulteration of ghee with animal fat did not constitute to make it unwholesome under the Municipal Act. With reference to the illicit manufacture of tallow the Commissioner again pointed out that it was also exceedingly difficult to detect those who manufactured tallow without a licence, because the very moment they knew that the Health Officers were watching their movements they were sure to shift from the house in which they carried on their trade to another locality.

The original proposition was put to the vote and carried.

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

In accordance with a notice of motion by Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, the Corporation considered "That, as the registration of vital statistics at present carried on is to a certain extent defective, the Commissioner be requested to adopt measures with a view to ensuring a more reliable and satisfactory registration."

Dr. Bhalchandra said it was highly important that the registration of vital statistics should be conducted on a better system so as to make it as reliable as possible. From experience he could state that the vital statistics as they were recorded in Bombay were unsatisfactory to a great extent as well as unreliable. With regard to the registration of births he had made enquiries and had found that in many cases the births of children were not correctly registered, while with regard to the registration of deaths it was a well-known fact that medical men signed death-certificates after one, two, and even, in some cases, four weeks after deaths had taken place. He would, therefore, beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to the matter as it was impossible to know exactly what were the causes of deaths which were invariably mentioned both at the burial and burning grounds. The persons who bore the dead bodies to those localities were generally ignorant of the causes of death and invariably gave incorrect informations which rendered the tabulated statement thoroughly unreliable. No doubt with the assistance of the Commissioner and the officers of the Health Department they would be in a position in future to devise a system which would remedy the present unsatisfactory state of things.

The proposition was supported by Dr. De Monte.

Mr. Selim Solomon said it was his impression that medical certificates of deaths were given at the time that dead bodies were conveyed to the burning or burial grounds. He suggested that a little alteration in the existing system of registration of births and deaths would remove that difficulty.

Dr. Katrak thought that any amount of supervision would not tend very much to improve the present system of registration until the inhabitants were sufficiently educated to co-operate with the views of the officers of the Health Department in seeking proper medical attendance, who could furnish reliable reports as to the cause of death.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks said it would be highly desirable to make the registration of births and deaths as perfect as possible. He would ask the Corporation not to lose sight of the fact that a very large number of the inhabitants of the city died without any medical attendance during their sickness, which made it very difficult to certify the exact causes of death. In his opinion it was almost an impossibility to obtain a correct return of the births and deaths in Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said he quite agreed with Dr. Banks' remark that it was almost an impossibility to get a correct registration. He would mention that two-thirds of the population of Bombay died without any medical attendance during their illness. The Health Officer had three or four registrars under him, and it was their principal duty to receive the death reports without any delay. The registrars, he considered, should be directed to go to medical men for the purpose of obtaining death-certificates, for nearly one-half the number of births in the city were not registered. He would offer a suggestion that females should be employed for this purpose on a good salary, as they would not experience the difficulties in obtaining such information as the present registrars did on entering the houses of certain classes of people.

On the proposition being put to the vote it was carried.

THE GHEE QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that the President be requested to move Government for providing adequate legislation for preventing effectively the adulteration of ghee.

Mr. Rahimtoola said that ghee was adulterated with the fat of dead or slaughtered animals which was prejudicial not only to the religious susceptibilities of the people but also to the health of communities, who used that article for daily consumption. An Act was passed in Calcutta for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee and he considered that if a similar enactment was brought into force in Bombay it would strengthen the hands of the executive and go a long way to assist them in their endeavours for preventing the adulteration of a commodity, which formed one of the chief articles of food amongst a very large class of people.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks said he wished to know if it was shown that the adulteration of ghee with animal fat was in any way prejudicial to public health.

Mr. Solomon reminded the Corporation that there was a regulation in England for preventing the adulteration of butter, and he saw no reason why a similar measure could not be passed in Bombay in the case of ghee, which was so extensively used by the Hindu community, and it was, therefore, very desirable to approach Government upon the matter.

Dr. Bhalchandra observed that the subject had already been before Government some time ago, but it

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

In the absence of any commercial or financial advices by cable of later date than those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening, our present news is entirely of a local or provincial character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	...	Dec. Rs.	5,94,413
" " Branches	.....	Inc. "	4,56,863
Other Deposits	.....	" "	13,84,458
Government Securities	.....	Dec. "	29,686
Loans "	.....	" "	80,249
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc. "	1,30,252
Cash with other Banks	.....	" "	64,188
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	" "	7,61,659

In a week broken by native holidays like the one covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued this afternoon, there was not much scope for movement in the Money Market, and the sluggish course of business generally, in the period referred to, is reflected in the Bank's Return, showing an increase in the Cash Balance of some 7¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 48¼ lakhs in the week preceding. The falling off in the trade demand for money continued, though in the item of Bills Discounted there was some increase, instead of the diminution which has been noticeable for many week past, a considerable addition having been made to Private Deposits, while Loans had diminished slightly, the net contraction of trade requirements being represented by 13½ lakhs, against 18¼ lakhs in the previous week.

COTTON to-day has been a complete blank in this market, not a single transaction, either for export or by the Mills having transpired; the tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are quoted as before, all round.

Not much more than half-an-inch of rain fell in any portion of the Bengal Cotton circle between last Thursday and this morning, and the plants looked well at Agra, and were flourishing, and in flower at Beawar; but in the first-named district and at Cawnpore, fine weather was required for weeding operations. The same need was being felt in the Umrawattee and Barsee districts of the Oomra circle; but the plants were doing well generally, and were in flower at Khangaum, Barsee, and Dhulia. At Broach, the crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather; and from those districts in the Dhollera circle from which telegraphic reports of the condition of the Cotton crop have been received to-day, viz., Wadwan and Bhownugger, accounts are favourable. Cotton sowing was making good progress at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Transactions in these markets have been upon a very small scale to-day. The tone of the former has been dull, and that of the latter quiet, but prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	235	bales.
Wheat	40,329	cwts.
Linseed	4,649	"
Rapeseed	8,061	"
Gingelly	873	"
Poppyseed	1,140	"
Castorseed	2,799	"
Rice	2,135	"

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s 2⅞d. for Demand at which business was done, and these rates fell gradually 1-32 to 1-16d. without anything further transpiring on this line; but Credits remained scarce, a few transactions being reported at our quotation for three months' sight Bills, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Francs do.	1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firm feeling, and business was done in Fours for the settlement at 103¾; but the market weakened afterwards, and rates became 103 9-16 for Money and the settlement, and 103 5-16 for the September account, recovering 1-16 per cent., however, at the close. 103, nominal, remains the quotation for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market re-opened for business with a quiet feeling, and a little was done in Cotton Mill Scrip at our revised quotations; but the market generally is unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 27, as compared with the statement of August 20, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	August 20. Rs.	August 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,98,856	54,04,443
Do. do. at Branches	58,80,876	63,47,744
Other Deposits	4,07,58,419	4,21,42,877
Post Bills	4,469	5,807
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,71,089	25,05,697
Rs.	6,90,73,706	7,00,56,568
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,12,35,489	1,12,05,794
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,47,893	73,84,501
Loans do. do. do.	1,13,28,155	1,12,47,906
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,271	1,300
Bills Discounted and purchased	59,65,691	60,95,353
Stamps, &c.	14,573	14,582
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562 Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,537	3,92,562
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,23,430	1,87,618
Cash and Currency Notes	3,22,64,733	3,30,26,452
Rs.	6,90,73,706	7,00,56,568

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowostchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok Saigon right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	4	40 p.m.	2	16
Teheran	29	2	23 p.m.	...	34
Suez	29	2	30 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 29th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	...	10
" Kurrachee	..	10	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th August, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·666
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·931
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of Wind	W. WSW. W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	415
Fall of Rain	4·81
Total fall during month	25·67
" year	62·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Aug.	1·24

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SPENCER—August 10, at Glasgow, Jane Isabella, daughter of the late Francis Angus Spencer, aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MORIARTY—WHYTE—August 24, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Poona, by the Rev. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Arthur Stephen Moriarty, Indian Civil Service, son of the late Stephen Stack Moriarty, M.D., to Edith Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. C. A. Luscombe Whyte.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COATS—August 21, at "Sherfield," Simla, the wife of Major G H Coats, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

IZAT—August 14, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Mr A Izat, of a daughter.

KINDERSLEY—August 22, at Delville, Simla, the wife of M F Kindersley, 18th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

NICOLSON—August 22, at 5, Humayon Place, Calcutta, the wife of Dr M A Nicolson, of Nahan, of a son.

PHILLIPS—August 23, at Darjiling, the wife of H A D Phillips, Bengal Civil Service, of twin daughters (prematurely).

MARRIAGE.

TIGHE—GRANT—August 24, at St. George's Cathedral Madras, by the Rev W Weston Elwes, M A, Acting Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev A A Sharp, M A, Acting Joint Cathedral Chaplain, Francis Alfred Tighe, Lieutenant, R A, Trimulgherry, to Violet Laura, only child of Mr and Mrs W Grant.

DEATHS.

OWEN—August 22, at Lahore, from cholera, Gwendolyn Beatrice, the beloved child of C A Owen, M R C S, (Eng.), Mayo Hospital, aged 6½ months.

LACKERSTEIN—August 17, at Paungde, Burma, of sunstroke, Mark Redmond Lackerstein, C E, Executive Engineer, P W D, late of Akyab, aged 47 years.

QUAYLE—August 20, at Khandwa, William Adair, infant son of Surgeon-Major W A Quayle.

VINCENT—August 23, at Rampur Factory, Chupra, Jessie, the beloved wife of Sutherland Arthur Vincent, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1892.

THE claim of the working classes at home for higher wages for less work is becoming a serious factor. The refusal to support the Eight Hours' Bill, which nearly cost Mr. John Morley his seat at Newcastle at the General Election, and placed a Conservative at the head of the poll, has not prevented him from being re-elected on taking office. Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., yielding to the pressure brought to bear on him, abstained from issuing placards telling the working-men to vote solid for a Tory. In the recent elections, Mr. Broadhurst, the labour candidate, declared against legislative restriction. Mr. Hermon Hodge, the Tory candidate, was also an enemy to legislative restrictions—when he began his canvas. But when he found that Mr. Broadhurst had nailed his colours to the mast on that question, he dexterously changed his own, and captured Mr. Broadhurst's seat with the help of the labour vote. The eight hours' movement obviously has a political future before it; it has also an industrial future of the greatest moment. Within the last few days Reuter informed us that the textile operatives in Manchester have declared for the eight hours, which the employers, and not they only, are convinced will involve the ruin of the Lancashire cotton industry. Before the Labour Commission, which is now sitting in Westminster, a good deal of information has been laid, which shows how vast and irresistible is the force which is being applied to reduce the hours of labour, while increasing the rate of wages. Take for instance the railway employés of the United Kingdom, who now number 350,000. These men are employed over a total of 20,000 miles of railway in which £897,000,000 is invested. The gross receipts of the Companies amounted in 1890 to £80,000,000 of which £43,000,000 went in working expenses. On the London and North-Western Railway Company, which has been singularly free from strikes, owing to the policy of the directors, who have endeavoured to meet the 61,000 men in their employment half-way, the increase of gross earnings during the last eight years has been twelve per cent., while the increase in salary and wages has been twenty-one per cent. The capital of the Company is £110,000,000 sterling, and its gross takings last year amounted to £11,750,000, so that it is possible to do things on a very great scale. Not only have the wages been increased by nearly a fourth, but other advantages have been conferred which it would be difficult to estimate in money. Formerly the week's wages were paid for seven days' labour. Now, Sunday's work is an extra, and six days work is the rule. It is quite exceptional for the 23,000 men who have to do Sunday work, to take more than one Sunday in three or four. It is true that only the chief grades are paid for Sunday work as overtime, but it is clear that the time is coming when that will be so with all grades. Moreover, whereas formerly no holidays were given, now most of the grades are allowed from three to six holidays per annum, while stationmasters and clerks are given a fortnight's holiday. The signalmen and platelayers down the line who formerly had to walk long distances to and from their work, are now supplied by the company with cottages on convenient sites, for which they pay a moderate rent, yielding only a nominal interest on the capital. All grades of the railway servants working the trains, are provided with clothes by the Company, with great coats and macintoshes in winter as extras. The servants of the company are given occasionally free passes for themselves and their wives over the Company's system, besides which they can obtain at any time for themselves or any member of their families tickets at one-fourth the ordinary fares. The Company also largely pay into the Insurance Society, Accident Funds, Sick Funds, and Benefit Funds. The key to this state of things, which has placed the railway employés on a very much improved position, was furnished by Sir George Findlay, the Chairman of the Company, who told the Commission that "the large bodies of men in the employment of the railway companies have had their full share of the benefits which have resulted from the agitation in recent times on the part of the working classes for higher wages and shorter hours." Nevertheless, though strikes are not many, they are not unknown even amongst railway employés. Two years ago the Secretary of the Docker's Union ordered the Company not to carry freight for certain steamers; the order being disregarded, there was a strike. Men brought from other parts of the country however enabled the Company to win that battle. Sir George Findlay frankly said that it would be as incompatible with the discipline to deal with Trades Unions in a railway system as in an army. As for the continued increase of men's wages, if it goes on, the time, he holds, will soon come when the public must pay higher fares and heavier freight rates. This is the case as it presents itself to the railway administrator. Mr. Ballantyne, the Assistant Secretary of the Railway Servants' of Scotland does not see things from the same point of view. He claims for the workers the same right to combine which the employers enjoy. The strike on the Caledonian Railway was caused by the employers totally ignoring the proposals of the men, who will never be satisfied until they get a ten or a twelve hours' day. This shows that though the men have obtained a six days' week, they are still a long way from the eight hours' day, towards which things are tending. It is a ground of complaint that the number of hours labour per week are so reckoned that for consecutive days a man may have to work thirteen, fourteen, or more hours. To remedy this and other grievances, the men hold Trades Unionism to be as necessary, as the railway administrator holds it to be subversive of all discipline. The prospect is that the general public will have to submit sooner or later to a considerable enhancement of railway fares and railway freights, which again will be a tax upon industry and increase the cost of distribution to the community at large.

WE welcome with pleasure the appearance of No. 1. Vol. I. of the Deccan College Quarterly, an Anglo-Marathi magazine published by the students of the Deccan College. Our Indian Colleges are often accused of being mere cramming machines. Students in India are reproached with devoting all their time and all their energy to the study of such subjects only as they think will enable them to get marks in their examinations. It is said that they look upon the passing of examinations as the chief end of life, and care little for any kind of knowledge that does not conduce to that end. This reproach is only partially true. There are many signs that our students are beginning to recognise that the study of university text-books is after all not the whole duty of man. They have of late years combined among themselves to form social clubs, literary societies, gymkhanas, and debating societies. During the last four or five years two of the leading Bombay Colleges have succeeded in organising courses of lectures on subjects of general interest, which have been largely attended, not only by the students themselves, but also by the general public. The students of the Deccan College seem determined not to be behind those of Bombay in intellectual activity. They, too, have started a series of public lectures, and now they have had the enterprise to bring out the only College Magazine in the Presidency. The undertaking deserves every encouragement. All or nearly all the great public schools in England and many of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge have magazines of their own, which answer many useful purposes. School and college magazines often develop literary powers, which would otherwise have lain dormant for want of exercise. In every large collection of young men and boys there are sure to be some who have real ability, but do not find congenial scope for its exercise in the ordinary curriculum of studies. They have a large store of information and a spirit of enquiry which somehow is incapable of being converted into marks in the examination hall. Thus it is that so many eminent literary men have passed through their school and college careers without gaining any academic distinctions. Besides affording an excellent outlet for literary ability, college magazines do good by widening the intellectual horizon of both contributors and readers, and teaching them to take an intelligent interest in those questions of the day, which are outside the ordinary course of their yearly studies. Another advantage is that they tend to encourage fellow-feeling and common interests between the members of the various castes who study together at our Indian Colleges. The columns of college magazines are also extremely useful for the suggestion and discussion of any proposals worth consideration. If a student has in his mind any scheme that he thinks will contribute to the good of himself and his fellows, he can write a letter to the magazine and unfold his proposal. In this way many abuses have been reformed and many excellent novelties have been introduced into school and college life in England. The magazine also does much to foster such excellent existing institutions as boat clubs, gymkhanas, and debating societies. Students agree with Byron in thinking that it is a pleasant thing to see one's name in print. Cricketers, oarsmen, and orators are certainly inspired to greater exertions by the prospect of having their successes chronicled in black and white. Last of all it is a good thing for a college to have its history recorded in a permanent form. Those who have been to college take pleasure in later years in reading about the student life they led in the past, and it is interesting for students of to-day to compare their work and amusements with those of their predecessors. In all these respects a college magazine is an extremely useful institution. A great deal, however, depends on how it is conducted. The temptation of imitating a society journal and indulging in pure personalities should be avoided. It seems to us contrary to good taste that the Deccan College Magazine should immediately plunge into a discussion of the merits and defects of the leading professors. Yet this is what is done in the third article of the new magazine, in which the mental and bodily characteristics of the Principal of the College and of another professor are described with the minutest details. The characters given in this "Professorial Portrait Gallery" are no doubt highly eulogistic, and are evidently written by an enthusiastic admirer. But surely the writer might have foreborne to tell us in print how one of his teachers "is a bit too prosaic and matter-of-fact in his dress," how he discourses "in a deep, smoky voice and a nasal twang, opening the discourse with a slight scratching on the forehead," and how another "is a tall, thin, sprightly, young gentleman." Such details might be properly introduced in giving an exhaustive character of some eminent historical personage, but, if such a fierce light is to beat upon the professor's chair, its occupant's lot will be far from being a happy one. In other respects we have no fault to find with our young educational contemporary, and wish it a long and successful career.

WE commend to the careful attention of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., and of all who think with him, the address of Mr. C. Akilandaya, a mill-owner of Hyderabad, at a meeting in Ootacamund. He shows very clearly how all the interests of the country suffer from the present financial system, and how they will be benefited by the change which is contemplated. Beginning with the Government of India, he shows that retrenchment under existing conditions of foreign and internal policy is impossible, while additional taxation would be a great political blunder. The remedy can only be found in fixing a higher rate of exchange. With regard to the Government employés, he admits that the Europeans are the most heavily hit, but they are only a few hundreds. The native employés of Government, public companies, and the professional classes are, however, very numerous, and they all suffer from the fall in exchange. Their clothing, including the fine cottons which they and their families prefer, are chiefly of European manufacture, as are also the various comforts which have become necessaries to them. For all these they are paying considerably more than they would have to pay if the rupee had not fallen. With regard to the third group of the classification, Mr. Akilandaya dealt first with the coffee planters, who are in doubt as to whether they will join the present movement or not. They are told that they are getting a good price for their coffee owing to the low exchange, but tea and cinchona do not benefit by the low exchange. Coffee has risen in price, because the borer, ten years ago, put a stop to overproduction, which was killing coffee as it is now killing cinchona and tea. The assertion so often hazarded that the ryots benefit by a falling exchange, the speaker characterised as mere moonshine. He stated as a fact within his own knowledge, that fully ninety-five per cent. of the wheat, cotton, and linseed crop of the year is mortgaged to the village buniah for money advanced at exorbitant rates; while the produce is valued beforehand at ridiculously low prices. The buniah, and the exporting merchant who keeps him in funds, get the advantage of the falling exchange, and not the ryot. The import and export traders would alike benefit by a fixed exchange, and so would the general consumer. As a mill-owner Mr. Akilandaya points out to the Bombay mill-owners, who imagine that their interests are served by a falling exchange, that they beat Manchester out of the Indian market for coarse goods when the rupee was at two shillings, while Manchester fine goods still hold the market while the rupee is below one and threepence. A high rate of exchange would facilitate the import of a better staple of cotton; it would also give cheaper coal, cheaper stores, and cheaper; machinery, with these advantages India could hold her own against all competitors. In comparison with this comprehensive and masterly presentment of the case for monetary reform how inadequate is the view of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, who can see in the movement for the improvement of the Indian currency nothing but a proposal to squeeze the hapless ryot.

FOR the last four years the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has been struggling with a matter of police. The Government of India having called attention to the increase of crime and the greater difficulty in bringing offenders to justice, a Provincial Committee was appointed—but this was eighteen months later. Evidence was taken in various parts of the province and an elaborate scheme was prepared. Too elaborate, in some respects it seems to have been, but the local Government after successive consultations with its advisers beat it into practicable shape, and what appears to be a workable scheme has been formulated. The Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to introduce it from October 1—or at least some part of it. The higher ranks of officers are to get larger salaries, which, however, are not to be raised above the scale paid in other provinces. The North-West Provinces police officer has long been behind his contemporaries in other provinces in this respect, and though the increase amounts to over two hundred rupees in most cases he receives only his due. At first sight this appears as though the sanctioned increase of expenditure was to be devoted wholly to the enhancement of officers' salaries. Such, however, is not the case. Only above six per cent. of the grant is thus exhausted and the strength of all ranks is to be increased. The local Government is evidently determined to improve the standard of the force, and has dealt with it in a liberal spirit. The improved position of the officers will attract superior men, and we do not suppose it will be long before the police of the North-West Provinces remove from their force the stigma the Government of India cast upon it four years ago.

IT appears that some unscrupulous Marwaris anxious to turn an honest penny have put in circulation a lying rumour that after the 1st September, no note bearing an endorsement of any kind will be cashed. This has caused a run on the Currency Office for the last few days, which was not however what the rogues intended. The Marwaris have made a good deal by discounting notes bearing endorsements, under the pretence that after the end of August, they will be quite valueless. It need not be said that there is not a word of truth in this dishonest story. All genuine notes will be freely cashed at any time, whether endorsed or not, and simpletons have only themselves to blame if they part with their notes for less than their value. The Government desires to withdraw from circulation currency notes bearing trade advertisements, but there is no limit of time. They will be freely cashed whenever presented. Notes bearing ordinary signatures and the stamped name of a Bank will not be withdrawn from circulation.

THE s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, for Bombay, at 11 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at day-light, on Saturday next.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued last evening reviewing the annual report of the Sanitary Department. It is shown that the total number of births recorded in 1891 was 682,677 as compared with 641,115 in 1890. The deaths numbered 513,132 against 463,616 in 1890.

YEST

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A sailor coming from Hamburg died of cholera yesterday at Middlesbrough.

SERIOUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND A HUNDRED MINERS BURIED ALIVE.

A serious colliery explosion has taken place at Bridge End. Over one hundred miners have been buried alive, and no hopes of their rescue are entertained. The search has been abandoned.

Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, who went to the scene of the disaster, has visited some of the families of the victims at their homes.

[Bridge End, presumably the scene of the disaster, is a small town on the South Wales Coal-field, six miles from the Maesteg collieries.]

AUSTRALIAN FAILURE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Messrs. Redfern and Alexander, Australian merchants, have suspended payment.

THE CHOLERA.

Cases of cholera have appeared at Grimsby and Berlin.

The epidemic is raging at Havre, and the number of deaths at Hamburg amount to nearly two hundred a day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

CAPTAIN AYLMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The report that was recently current regarding the illness of Captain Aylmer, V.C., who is now at Gilgit, was greatly exaggerated. Captain Aylmer has now quite recovered, and there is no question of his being invalided to England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, will proceed home next month on six months' leave, unless the course of events in the Hindu Kush region should cause his immediate return to his post.

A WAZIRI DEPUTATION TO THE AMIR.

It is reported that Gul Mahomed, the Amir's Agent at Wana, has induced one thousand Waziris to go as a tribal deputation to Kabul. This is the direct effect of his intrigues in spite of the efforts of the headmen to counteract them.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

The proceedings in the charge against Major Ram Chunder and five others of murdering Kunj Behari Lal were continued yesterday. Okhey Singh's statement was concluded this afternoon. He said that after the murder Ramchunder sent him off to Jeypore, but he returned to Ulwar in a few days and saw Ramchunder who told him not to be afraid; for even if he were arrested he would soon be released for want of evidence. At this time the investigation was going on. A number of witnesses were examined on minor incidents, and amongst other things proved was the cleaning and sharpening of Ramchunder's sword after the murder. Throughout the proceedings the defence reserved their cross-examination, and the accused reserved their statements. Altogether fifty-four witnesses were examined. The Magistrate intimated that the accused would be committed to the Sessions.

THE MURREE BREWERY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The Murree Brewery Company have sold their Ootacamund property to Messrs. Leishman and Co., Coonoor, for a lakh and a-half of rupees.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DISTRICTS.

Continual rain in the Bellary, Kurnool, and Anantapur districts, lately the scene of famine, now threatens to destroy the growing crops.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is raging in Baganapalle, and the city is closed to strangers till the scourge abates.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

FIRST DAY.

The Regatta this evening came off most successfully. The attendance was good, and the weather fine. The 28th Pioneers Band was present. The Sailing Race had to be postponed owing to there being too much stream. The principal race of the meeting, Challenge Fours, fell through, the Bombay boat having had to scratch owing to Mr. Bolton, their stroke, being sick. The Bombay crew have been practising hard for the fortnight in the river.

1st Race.—"Senior Sculls"—¾ mile.
E. F. Armstrong vs. G. D. Moore.

Won by Mr. Moore easily.

2nd Race.—"Service Fours"—1 mile.

Royal Artillery.	Lancashire Fus.
	Tidswell.
Thomas.	Brunker.
Stockdale.	Woolly-Dod.
Slee.	Lyons (St).
Usborne (St).	Hicks (Cox).
Worcesters.	
Lenox Conyngham.	
De Vic Carey.	
Stuart.	
Westmacott (St.)	
Stubb (Cox.)	

Won by the Lancashire Fusiliers; the R. A. boat was nowhere. Time—1 min. and 33 secs.

3rd Race.—"Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Sculls"—½ mile.

1st Heat.

E. F. Armstrong.	vs.	C. G. Sinclair.
Miss Stannard.		Mrs. Sinclair.
T. Stannard (Cox.)		Mrs Martin (Cox.)

This race was won by Miss Stannard easily. Time—1 min. and 31 2-5 secs.

4th Race.—"Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Sculls"—½ mile.

2nd Heat.

Capt. L. Gordon.	vs.	R. D. Prior.
Miss Pottinger.		Mrs. Prior.

Won by Miss Rose Pottinger (cox). Time—1 min. and 33 1-5 secs.

5th Race.—"Junior Pairs"—¼ mile.

R. A.	Bombay.	R. A.
Usborne.	Ryrie.	Stockdale.
Slee.	Stevens.	Thomas.

Won easily by Messrs. Stockdale and Thomas. The Bombay boat made a very disappointing show.

CRICKET: ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VS. GANESH KHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

The cricket match between the Royal Indian Marine and Ganesh Khind ended in a defeat by one innings and 103 runs to the former. The following are the full scores:—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.		Second Innings.	
Sub-Lieut Shearme, run out	5	c Langton, b Rhodes	8
Mr Jehangirjee, b Sharpe	1	b Lord Harris	5
Private Khanmeter, c Cox, b Sharpe	4	c Lord Harris, b Rhodes	18
Mr Burjorjee, b Elliott	4	b Lord Harris	5
Lieut Willock, b Sharpe	4	b Lord Harris	3
Sergt Munday, b Sharpe	1	c Poore, b Lord Harris	10
Lieut Holland, b Sharpe	2	c Edgerley, b Rhodes	8
Mr Pickard, b Sharpe	0	b Lord Harris	2
Lieut Wilson, b Sharpe	5	not out	3
Mr Beaumont, b Elliott	2	did not bat.	
Lieut Beaumont, not out	0		
Extras	3	Extras	10
Total	31	Total	72

GANESH KHIND.

First Innings.

Colonel Rhodes, run out, b Shearme	113
Sergeant Elliot, b Burjorjee	0
Captain Poore, c Khanmeter, b Beaumont	1
Captain Cox, c Willock, b Khanmeter	30
Mr Edgerley, b Burjorjee	2
Private Daman, b Burjorjee	4
Surg-Major Martin, c Chokra, b Khanmeter	2
Lord Harris, not out	4
Sergeant Lyons, b Burjorjee	5
Private Langton, b Burjorjee	0
Extras	14
Total	224

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 29.

The Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles have won the Volley-Firing Stakes against ten teams of different regiments. They have also carried off the Non-Commissioned Officers' Prize, having won it five years running.

The Officers' Purse has been won by Captain Thring.

In the competition open to Native Troops, the Volley-Firing Stakes have been won by the 5th Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.

The Native St. Leger was won by Havildar Tippoo Beg, 3rd Madras Lancers; and the Secunderabad District Prize, by Lance Havildar Rahman Khan, 15th Madras Infantry.

Mrs. Spencer and Lieutenant Jones, of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, have carried off the Affinity Stakes.

BELGAUM AND MR. DADABHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 29.

A meeting of Zoroastrians, presided over by Mr. Pestonji E. Boyce, assembled yesterday to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his entrance into Parliament.

Resolutions were passed with acclamations to send addresses to the honourable member and the Central Finsbury electors.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 29.

The Rosetta arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 29.

The Mail steamer Massilia from Aden has arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne, having left Kurrachee at noon on Monday, the 29th inst., is expected here at daylight to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	38¼

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

The first report on the Cotton crop of the Punjab for 1892 is as follows:—The area under cotton this year is estimated to be 372,700 acres. This is 125,200 acres, or 25 per cent. less than the area shown in the final forecast of last year. There is a decrease of 21 per cent. in the irrigated area and of 33 per cent. in the unirrigated area. The area this year is very low and much below average. The drought of the winter, spring and summer months in the first instance decreased the area sown and then caused part of the crop sown to wither. In some districts it is reported that cotton cut back last year and left in the ground to produce another crop this year has withered up in the long drought. The monsoon rains arrived too late for much late sowing to be done, but have greatly benefited the crop in the ground. The inferior crops harvested for a succession of years also deterred farmers from sowing this crop. Only in three districts, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Muzaffargarh, does the area sown equal that of last year. The total area and gross outturn must be expected to be much below average.

PUNJAB SESAMUM CROP.

The first report on the Sesamum crop in the Punjab for 1892 has been issued, but only 16 out of 31 districts are dealt with. The area reported to be under sesamum this year in the 16 selected districts from which reports are received is 101,300 acres. This is 20,200 acres, or 17 per cent. less than last year. There is a decrease in both irrigated and unirrigated areas. The cause of the decrease is the want of rain during the spring months and the late arrival of the monsoon rains. Sesamum can, however, be sown late with success, and further sowings will no doubt take place now that the rain has come, late as it is. Only one district, Amritsar, shows an increase in the area under sesamum, but the crop in Gujranwala is said to promise very well. If the season continues favourable the next forecast may show better prospects.

PUNJAB INDIGO CROP.

The first report on the Indigo crop of the Punjab for 1892 deals with only 7 out of 31 districts:—The area reported to have been sown with indigo this year is 34,200 acres, or 34 per cent. less than that of the final forecast of last year. Indigo is grown almost entirely on irrigated lands, but the long drought caused some of the canals to run low at sowing time. There is an increase in Hissar and Muzaffargarh over the area sown last year. In the latter district it is due to the fact that locusts destroyed much of last year's crop. In Dera Ghazi Khan the area is the same as last year. The low prices obtainable and the slack demand has also diminished the area sown. Indigo is little manufactured in the Province, and especially in the south-east is grown mainly for seed.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

10 p.m.	76·6

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 29.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	76·8
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	78·4

A Berlin correspondent reports a sad accident which has occurred at Neisce in the province of Silesia. While two hundred soldiers of the garrison of that town were practising swimming, crossing the river in squads, and in full uniform, under the command of a major, one of the men felt his strength giving way, and caught hold of the swimmer next to him, dragging him under water with him. Each man clutched hold of his neighbour, and in this way about fifteen of the soldiers were dragged beneath the surface, seven of them being drowned.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

WOMEN AND THE SPORTS OF MEN.

I promised in the course of one of my recent letters to make a few remarks on women as sportsmen, and I shall embrace the present opportunity, for residing for the nonce away in North Germany, I know little of the ebb and flow of contemporary sport in England. Personally, I hold that girls and women cannot possibly take too deep an interest in the sports, pastimes, and pursuits of their husbands, their sons, their brothers, and their cousins. This is, if I may say so, a mere theroretical liking, an artificial affection perhaps, but for all that it is good for the world that the sweet souls who gladden our lives should understand those amusements which give such satisfaction and pleasure to the sterner sex, so that they can converse intelligently on such subjects. Moreover, I hold that it is infinitely better for ladies to promenade round a cricket ground, a cycling track, or a running path; to innure themselves to all kinds of climatic changes by attending foothball matches; to be taken on the river or the lake to assist at the regatta; and indeed to enjoy all the fresh air they can. I say it would be infinitely better for the world at large if the ladies took even this passive kind of interest in masculine recreations, for it would prevent their bending so much over needlework and the like; it would give them less time for tea-drinking and talking scandal; and, in fact, it would greatly benefit them altogether, as they would get about more, and remain less within doors. This is a most important point if we are to preserve the healthiness of the sex and give their minds ease from the small, but none the less irritating worries of domestic life. Even thus I believe it is beneficial for ladies to be sportswomen—lovers of sport—but I go a step further than this.

CRICKET FOR LADIES.

It would be infinitely better if our girls and young women took an active interest in some sport or game, so that their bodies may be exercised and developed; their muscles made stronger and more elastic; their eyesight trained to be sharp and accurate; and their disposition rendered more imperturbable by the thousand and one tests of temper that arise in the course of any game. Of course, I should be sorry to suggest that the ladies—bless 'em—could be made more angelic by adopting and practising the recreations of men, but I have a suspicion that such would be the effect although it may sound like rank heresy to suggest this. I saw a paragraph in a London periodical the other day to the effect that the young ladies at a college at Ealing were not only capital tennis players, but they had recently beaten an eleven of boys at cricket. The fair cricketers of course play in a special dress—green dresses and yellow sashes—and they bat, bowl, and field in capital style. Of course, the boys were wild at being beaten, and declared that it was quite as easy to play in a girl's dress as it was in a boy's suit. The boys, however, were attired in the young dames' dresses, but they found it quite another matter when they tried to play in them. We all remember the combination of lady cricketers which went touring all over the country a short time ago, and the degree of skill manifested by the Reds and Blues was certainly astounding. Still, while I would never discourage any girls or young women from practising cricket, I opine that the game is never likely to be very popular with Miss Petticoat for the very sensible reason that the implements are too heavy and the exercise is too violent, at any rate as conducted at present. It is too much to expect girls to handle cricket bats of the same size and weight as male adults and the recognised ball is certainly too ponderous for them to bowl with at any pace. Let ladies participate in cricket by all means, but do not let us put too great a strain on these young charmers by handicapping them at the start with cumbersome and trying utensils. Let us encourage ladies to form cricket clubs and play matches against each other; not against men, and let the leading firms of athletic outfitters construct special appliances for them.

CRICKET AND GOLF.

There is no donbt that in the South of England ladies are giving their attention to cricket, and I see no reason in the world why the Marylebone Club should not in some way sanction such a departure from the recognised weights and measurements. Some day we may read of a future Miss Westlake being chosen to play for England against Australia or in some other of the representative matches. Of course, this is a far-fetched idea, a chimerical peep into the future of the sporting world, and if ever such an event occurred how much would the male devotees of cricket lament the decline and fall of the game. This would necessarily follow. Men always croak if they are beaten by women. We have all heard of how a young lady invented round arm bowling, but this is a mere myth. There is no valid reason why ladies should not play cricket, and do so well if they are encouraged. They have generally shown a tendency to "swipe," to "mow," and to play with anything but a straight bat, but this I attribute to the weight of the bat, and really I attach very much importance to my remarks about the ounces (avoirdupois) of both bat and ball. From these remarks my readers will see that I advocate cricket for ladies. Before I leave this part of my subject I may as well say a word on golf. Now golf has been described as a game in which the players use a kind of spoon, wherewith to ladle the ball out of the hole, and then run after it in a frantic manner. That is certainly an American view, a Transatlantic description. Ladies, however, are taking to golf, but they are "no drivers." They have not sufficient power in their shoulders to make drives, although of course such exercise as they take is likely to do them good.

MORE ATTRACTIVE GAMES FOR LADIES.

While I believe in ladies enjoying outdoor sport there are undoubtedly some forms of such exercise which are preferable for them. Ladies have always taken with alacrity to lawn-tennis, and there is no doubt, as I said in a previous letter, that in this game there is abundant relaxation and fine physical exercise. The claims of lawn-tennis are now thoroughly recognised, and if anyone thinks that it is a "soft game" just let him take a racquet and try it. I am positive of this that a hard struggle at singles is enough for either man or woman. I have seen some matches at singles where two young ladies have been constantly running, jumping, skipping and wielding the racquet for two hours at a stretch Paradoxical as it may seem, they struggled manfully. A swell who was standing near me puffing away at his cigarette, scientifically and wonderfully fixed his eyeglass in his "dexter optic," and remarked. "I don't think women ought to play singles. It is too hard work for them." Certainly it would have been a severe task for this indolent dude, but these young ladies were setting these man-milliners a rare example of the value of physical exercise. Another pastime that I think highly suitable for women is rowing. An American doctor—Dr. Sergeant—I remember wrote an article in one of the Transatlantic magazines, in which he argued that rowing was the best possible exercise for physical development, and his judgment must be respected. Another accomplishment which I would advise ladies to acquire is the art of swimming—not only for its usefulness but as an exercise. I knew a young lady a year or two ago who played lawn-tennis, who swam, and who went through a course of gymnastics. She was not originally robust, but a time speedily came when she could outwalk her brothers and many other men who flattered themselves that they could cover any distance with their long, swinging strides.

LADY CYCLISTS.

Ladies have entered largely into the practice of cycling, and with the greatest benefit to themselves. Many husbands and wives spend very pleasant holidays rambling through quaint rural districts and pleasant country lanes on a Sociable, or perhaps what has superseded it, the tandem. I am well acquainted with a charming lady—the wife of a rising artist—who although fairly strong took to cycling. She assures both myself and my better half of the great benefits that she has received from wheeling. She frequently covers 200 or 300 miles in the course of a few days. Just after the Academy was opened last May she wrote us a letter in which she said that she and her husband had been in London a whole week—walking round picture galleries and examining works of art. She stated that she had done this without the least exertion or without being in any way tired. This she regarded as a feat which she could not possibly have accomplished prior to taking to cycling. And yet this lady has lost none of her charms, none of her suavity. She has not developed into a masculine woman. The physique of girls and ladies will not be improved by any healthy exercise at the expense of their moral and mental character. No one could wish to see our wives and daughters become masculine, but I do not think that such a result seems at all likely from a reasonable participation in happy health-giving pastime. Physical education in my opinion is as important as the cultivation of the mind, and I have yet to learn that physical education is incompatible with modesty and virtue. The effect of such an education both on the present and future generations is simply incalculable. Now corsets cannot be favourable to the free and unrestricted movement of the body. A girl is more likely to discard corsets, or at any rate to wear them loosely, if cricket and lawn-tennis demand such a sacrifice, than if a sour-tempered uncle or a spectacled, irritable maiden aunt requested her—or even diplomatically advised her to pursue such a course.

MAN-HUNTERS AND PSEUDO-SPORTSWOMEN.

Of course, among fashionable ladies fly-fishing, deerstalking, shooting, driving, riding, and hunting have for long enough been forms of pleasure and exercise. I am afraid, however, that in too many cases these are pseudo-sportswomen. They take no real delight in sport at all. They either pursue one of these branches of sport because it is fashionable, or as a means to an end. By this latter phrase I mean that Miss Steelstays and Miss Diana are votaries of rod and gun, horse and hound, in their quest for a husband. Of these, and such as these, I have little to say. There are thousands of ladies who hunt and shoot, and tread the field. They are masculine. They affect the dress and the ways of men, and too frequently their hearts are as shallow as their knowledge of sport. A lady who is the wife of a sporting squire, or the better half of any gentleman with these instincts, might naturally be expected to be a real sportswoman. She frequently is a model mother, and a sterling sport, but how very different is the mere fashionable doll who likes sport because it brings her into the society of men. She learns the cant jargon of the cult and reels off sporting phrases by the dozen, and yet a sportsman always seems flattered when some deep blue serge symphony asks his opinion on a technical point. We know these fair damsels. We have met them many a time and oft, but we do not call them sportswomen. They are matrimonial masqueraders or man-hunters and sweetheart stealers. I want to see the ladies of the world, not of this class, but lovers of sport and pastimes for the physical benefits they derive from the reasonable and modest enjoyment of health-giving amusements.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 27.

While Poona and Nugger and even little Bijapur have revelled in the "wildest dissipation" of late, Belgaum has, as usual, wrapped itself in its slumbrous cloak and waited till the rain ceases to do something. To my astonishment I heard it remarked the other day that Belgaum had the finest climate in India. What terrible place must the individual have lived in before he found himself located here. Cool it is, without doubt, but damper than the dampest station I have ever lived in, and yet we have not even the triumph of a heavy rainfall to record. In a letter from Simla I saw a growl that I re-echoed with all my heart; heavy showers one would not mind, if but intervals of bright sunny weather would come between, but when a cloudy day is succeeded by fine drizzling rain each evening, pretty well always, precluding any sort of out-door exercise or game, then I think one is justified in giving free vent to splenetic remarks anent the Englishman's one topic, the weather. The only lively section of the community here, seems the Tommy Atkins section. One hears "sounds of revelry" from their canteens and institutes, and "free concerts" are fortnightly occurrences at their theatre. Last Saturday's concert was a particularly good one. Football is much indulged in, and a good rifle team is at present representing the regiment at Secunderabad. I heard a whisper of another concert being got up in aid of the Church Improvement Fund. I hope the *on dit* was true, for various improvements are sadly needed: St. Mary's Church, which if carried out, would certainly make it one of the prettiest churches in the diocese. I had the opportunity of paying a visit, and a very interesting visit it proved, to the Sirdar's High School, yesterday. The headmaster, Mr. E. Hoogwerf, very kindly escorted me through the school, and allowed me to get a very good insight into its work. The highest standard had been offered two prizes for the best essays on civilization, and I was allowed to hear and judge the essayists. All four who competed had evidently bestowed the minutest care on their essays. I never expected to hear anything so learned. They treated their subject from every aspect and point of view. One boy traced man from his "origin," quoting freely from Darwin. Another remarked that a conquered nation never rises to its former greatness. A rather pathetic remark from one of a conquered race. The choosing the two best from four very excellent essays was by no means an easy task, and one I would rather have not had to perform, however the genial cheering from even the non-successful boys seemed to seal my selection as being the "fittest." Each standard I saw went through some lesson, some very good recitation from "Samson Agonistes" were given by, I think, the VI. Standard. The Sanskrit poetry sounded exactly like a Gregorian chant, whether it was well done, I could not say, Sanskrit being quite an unknown tongue to me. I much admired the accent and fluency of several classes in English reading and recitation. The boys evinced not the slightest self-consciousness, in fact, their aim seemed to be to make the best impression possible. Mathematics seem very well taught, judging from the ease with which a proposition in Euclid was dealt with. After seeing each class or standard at work, I was shown the library, a remarkably spacious and airy room, fitted with all the latest appliances in the way of globes, &c., and containing a large collection of books of all kinds. The "100 best books" finding a place among them. Next we had what I once heard called a "tamasha show" in the laboratory. Here, too, I was struck with the completeness of the apparatus used, and yet I was informed that several valuable additions were expected shortly which would make their laboratory a perfect one. Mr. Hoogwerf is much to be congratulated on having a capital staff of teachers. They are, I believe, all University men, and their teaching bears the mark of success in its every detail. The discipline and behaviour of the boys is also highly commendable. After spending two hours laden with interest in the school, I was showed round the gardens. One section was peculiarly interesting; I thought it contained every description of Indian grain, the cotton, plantain and tobacco plants. Next, as the recreation interval had arrived, I was allowed to witness a variety of gymnastic exercises. Not being well versed in the proper terms to use, I will only venture to remark that the show was just an acrobatic one. The feats on what I should call the "greasy pole" made me fear for the fate of my Aryan brother, though he seemed to be perfectly at home and at ease, hanging on by his eyelids from its summit. Quite small boys performed wonders on the horizontal bar to the huge delight of their gymnastic instructor, who stood by looking every inch an athlete, and a very well-satisfied one, too. I left the Sirdar's High School, laden with flowers and carrying away memories of the most interesting three hours I have spent in Belgaum. I had almost forgotten to remark on some very good pictures I saw in the library, the work of the drawing-master of the school. One was particularly well done—the figure of a Purdasi. Very pretty models are used in the model drawing-class, mostly cast in terra cotta. In fact, Mr. Hoogwerf appears, to use the hackneyed expression, to keep every part of his school, quite "up to date."

While I write, a really heavy shower is pouring from it seems the North-East. Can it be possible that another monsoon has overtaken us!

A German contemporary states that the German Emperor has just accepted the Imperial responsibility of being godfather to the seventh son of Mathias Joseph Neumann, cloth-weaver, of Kettenis; to the eighth son of Florian Bienart, a workman of Lindenau, in the district of Grottkau; and to the tenth son of Peter Tichy, carpenter, of Ellgut-Hultschin, district of Ratibor. It was to the seventh son of Tichy that the Emperor William I. stood godfather. To each of his three godchildren the Emperor has forwarded a present of 30 marks. With such accessions to individual families, says the journal, the German Army will never be in want of recruits.

THE INDIA OFFICE AND THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

A Government resolution concerning the Memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Rajabai Tower case was issued last evening as follows:—

No. 4603.
Judicial Department.
Bombay Castle, 24th August, 1892.

Memorandum from the India Office, forwarding the following papers, in order that the memorial may be returned to the writers as not being in conformity to the Memorial Rules, namely:—

(1.) Duplicate of a memorial of "the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay and other places in India" on the subject of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, praying for the appointment of an Independent Commission of Inquiry.

(2.) Covering letter, dated the 17th of June, 1892, to the address of the Secretary of State for India, signed by Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Fardunji Merwanji Banaji, stating that the memorial was signed by 66,000 persons, that a strong and influential Committee of representative members of the various communities of Bombay prepared the memorial, and dealing in detail with the explanation, "which appeared in a local newspaper as to the circumstances, under which Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., signed the memorial."

Resolution.—The direction that the memorial should be returned to the writers must be carried out by returning the memorial to the three gentlemen, who addressed the Secretary of State the covering letter, dated the 17th June, 1892, with the request that they will inform the memorialists accordingly.

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer Oriental, with the English mails, of the 19th instant, left Aden at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daybreak on Saturday. The Oriental, which left London on August 12th and Brindisi on the 21st, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Ramsey, Mrs. Fuller and three children, Miss Holmes, Miss Goss, Miss Royle, Miss Bickford, Miss Robinson, Major J. Temple, Mr F. A. Pawley, Mr. and Mrs. Hindle, Lieut. A. A. West, Mr. Chandler, Miss Harris, Dr. Holman, Miss A. Jones, Lieut. R. R. Renton, Capt. H. A. N. Fyers, Dr. G. Carrie, Rev. and Mrs. W. Bury, Mr. M. Lalkaka, Mrs. Scott, two Misses Scott, Miss Barclay, Mr. E. P. Casperesz, Mr. Hart, Mr. R. T. Middleton, Miss Dankley, Dr. Ingar, Mrs. Sinclair and son, Mrs. E. Gibbons.

From Brindisi: Capt. Bellingham, Lieut. R. H. Massie, Mr. E. H. Man, Major D'Aguilar, Mr. R. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Proper, Mr. Gutschow, Mr. R. R. Gaes, Mr. J. J. Archer, Mr. F. Accarini, Mr. Morris.

For Madras: Mr. A. Baumann.
For Kurrachee: Capt. W. C. Pollard.
For Melbourne (via Bombay): Miss Bunny, Miss Vooght.
For Yokohama (via Bombay): Mrs. Rose Woodds.

THE SATARA LIBEL CASE.

Our Satara correspondent writes:—Krishnaji Dhondeo Harmalkar, editor of a small local Marathi paper, published at Islampur, in Satara, called the *Pratod* (Anglice Scourge or Lash) has been convicted by Mr. Fawcett, one of the magistrates in Satara, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500, in default six months' imprisonment, for defaming Mr. Robert Fagan, the Divisional Forest Officer there, by writing that he was imperious and high-handed, that he had shot a native woman dead, in order to warn off natives from Government Forests, that his plea that the shot was accidental was false, and that the official enquiry and examination by Mr. Candy, the Collector, was a farce and a piece of race partiality, &c. The magistrate decided that the newspaper article read and digested as a whole was clearly defamatory, inasmuch as by imputing high-handedness, murder, and falsehood to Mr. Fagan, it was calculated to harm and lower his official and private reputation. The defence was that the article was written in good faith, and commented more on Mr. Candy's style of touring and working than on Mr. Fagan's character and conduct, and that after all, it was really extracted from a Tamnah paper called the *Suryodaya*. The magistrate decided that Mr. Fagan was libelled all the same if not more than Mr. Candy, and that the publishing of extracts from other papers, with embellishments and comments of one's own, only aggravated the libel by giving it fresh life and extended publicity. The fine was paid.

PETITION BY THE OWNERS OF HACK VICTORIAS.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Kerawalla and several other proprietors of hack victorias sent a petition to Government in January last praying—(1) that the scale of fares formerly in use might be reverted to, or that Rule II. of the subsidiary rules might be cancelled; (2) that victorias might be allowed to carry four instead of three passengers; and (3) that some provision might be made whereby magistrates might be directed upon proof of a complaint against a passenger for non-payment of the proper fare, to allow proprietors and drivers of public conveyances their costs necessarily incurred and compensation for their loss of time while necessarily engaged in Court. In reply to the above petition, the Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, in his letter dated the 6th instant, says:—"In reply to their petition, dated the 19th January, 1892, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and others, owners of victorias and shigrams plying for hire in Bombay are informed, as regards their first two requests, that in the opinion of Government there are no sufficient grounds for altering the present scale of fares except as regards return fares—and that the Commissioner of Police will be authorised to cancel subsidiary Rule II. regarding return fares to which the petitioners object; and as regards their third request, that as Section 28 of Bombay Act VI. of 1863 requires Magistrates of Police to award reasonable satisfaction to parties complaining for their fares, and also reasonable compensation for their loss of time, if upon complaint being preferred the facts are proved, there seems to be no necessity for altering the law.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

Monday last, being the *Bhadarvi Amyas* some nine men and one woman while proceeding on the road leading from Khadia to Junagadh to bathe in the Kund were met at the base of the Girnar Hill by some thirteen Barwatias who stopped and searched them. The wayfarers had some wheat flour and a cooking pot. The Barwatias had ghee and sugar in bags. Mixing up the ghee and sugar with flour a meal was improvised of which all, including the wayfarers, are reported to have partaken. After dinner the Barwatias sent to the following effect a verbal message by these men to the Police Superintendent of Junagadh: "We commit no mischief in Junagadh State, then why are we troubled? But if you are willing to fight we are quite ready. For six months we shall not leave Junagad limits." From the deposition of the wayfarers said to have been taken by the Diwan of Junagad it would appear that they, the Barwatias, wore light dresses, *chapotians*, the cloth girded round the waist, and red turbans. One of them was called Subedar and the other Jemadar and the rest, of course, were rank and file. The first two were possessed of two double-barrelled guns each, and the rest also were armed with guns. Intelligence has reached Rajkot that at the Amrapur Taluka (Dhrafa Thana) the Barwatias had a sharp skirmish with the Junagad and Porbandar Police ghists and Amrapur men. A report spread that some five dacoits had also put in an appearance somewhere near Lodhika.—*Kathiawar Times.*

FACTORY INSPECTION IN BOMBAY.

Under this heading Mr. Holt-Hallett writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that the recently-appointed inspector of factories at Bombay is the editor of "The Indian Textile Journal," which started some two years ago. This journal represents the millowning interest, and is dependent for its support upon the Indian millowners. This fact must tend to make the impartiality of the inspector open to suspicion, and materially detract from the time that should be devoted to his official duties. The appointment has probably been made on the advice of Mr. N. N. Wadia, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who is member of the Bombay Millowners' Association and represented that association at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography when my paper on Indian Factory Legislation was read. The new inspector has, I am told, served under the control of Mr. Wadia as teacher of cotton-spinning at the Technical School, Bombay, for two or three years. The appointment cannot fail to appear to the operatives to have been made not in their interests, but in those of the millowners. This is so entirely opposite to procedure in this country, and appears on the face of it to be so unjust to the operatives, that I trust some member of Parliament may think fit to further ventilate the subject in the House.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Before Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy, at the Appeal Court, yesterday, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of H. A. Hormarjee, applied that he be admitted to such bail as the court thought fit until the appeal he had filed from Mr. Justice Farran's order, sentencing him to three months' imprisonment, was heard and adjudicated upon. The Court was crowded by Parsees and professional gentlemen. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared to oppose the application on behalf of the Banks.

Mr. Jardine said there was nothing in the Insolvency Act, or in the rules made under it, which touched upon an application such as that he was making. He, therefore, took the opportunity of pointing out to the court that an appeal like this would be absolutely nugatory if the court had not the power to liberate a person on bail. He had searched the records of the court, but had been unable to find a precedent in support of his application.

The Chief Justice said he believed there had been appeals from the decisions of the Insolvency Court, but did not think they had been successful. His lordship asked if search had been made for any such.

Mr. Jardine said that search had been made, but no record of any such application could be found; and the learned counsel did not think there was anything to assist them in regard to that matter. He, however, contended, that as soon as a person had been sentenced to imprisonment, his appeal would necessarily have to be accepted.

The Chief Justice enquired if evidence had been taken down in the matter.

Mr. Jardine, answering in the affirmative, said that the appeal had been accepted; and in support of his application, the learned counsel referred to rule 16 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 at home, adding that he was sorry his learned friend Mr. Basil Scott was instructed to oppose the application, as it savoured of vindictiveness on the part of the Banks. Mr. Jardine submitted the court had the power to admit the insolvent to bail if they felt assured that the amount of bail was sufficient to ensure the insolvent's appearance when required. The learned counsel was prepared to offer any amount of bail the court might fix, and said the undermentioned gentlemen were ready to stand bail, namely, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, Sassoon J. David, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee Ardasir Wadia, H. N. Cooper, Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Nusserwanjee J. Wadia, and K. M. Heeramaneck. These were nine gentlemen to choose the bail from, for such amount as the court might think fit.

The Chief Justice said the first question the court had to consider was whether it had any authority to grant such an application, and asked if Mr. Jardine could cite any English case in which, after conviction, bail had been accepted.

Mr. Jardine said he could find no such case; but remarked that, in every case where an appeal had been accepted, it was in the discretion of the court to grant bail.

The Chief Justice said that a full Bench of the Allahabad Court had ruled that a Sessions Court had no power to release a convicted person on bail after such conviction.

Mr. Jardine said that the English Bankruptcy Law, in a matter where an order was passed, gave the Court of Appeal full power to liberate on bail.

The Chief Justice said that the English Bankruptcy Act did not apply here.

Mr. Jardine: I acknowledge that, but the benefit of an appeal would be nugatory if the court had not such power as I ask your lordships to exercise.

The Chief Justice observed, that as far as he could ascertain, whenever a true bill had been returned by a Grand Jury, bail had been refused; and in all the cases which he had been able to find, the parties had been bailed previous to conviction. In the case of the Queen vs. Kate, in reference to which an application had been made before Justice Coleridge, the latter had held that bail could not be granted

thoroughly Mr. Justice Farran had gone into the question of the return brokerage, and would find that a sum of Rs. 29,000 had not been accounted for by the insolvent. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel asked the court to refuse the application.

Mr. Jardine, in reply, said with regard to an appeal after conviction that in England there was no such appeal in a case like this, as such cases were heard before a jury, whose final decision could not be set aside. In this case, matters rested on a different basis, as their lordships' decision on the appeal would be the only final decision.

The Chief Justice intimated that the court would give their decision on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, the insolvent, meanwhile, being detained in custody.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN THE HUGHLI.

One of the survivors sends the *Englishman* the following further particulars of the Hughli shipping catastrophe. The outline of the disaster by which the Anglia was so suddenly overwhelmed has been correctly enough given in the report which has already appeared in these columns. The whole occurrence was so dreadfully rapid that there was little to note what was taking place around one, and, speaking for myself, I hardly know how I came to make my way over the side of the sinking ship as she fell away to starboard. It has been said that the vessel first lurched to port, but this I think, is a mistake. If there was any lurch in that direction it must have been of the slightest, for I certainly did not feel it. I speak confidently when I say that the first warning we had that anything was going wrong was the shock as the ship heeled over to port. She had no doubt touched upon a sand lump as she was turning, and so quickly did she sink on her side that in ten seconds from the first alarm she was on her beam-ends and the water was rushing down her funnel. The exact time of the shock was 3-45 P.M., and when I was standing safely on the side of the overturned vessel I looked at my watch and it had stopped. I was drenched, and my watch had also been damaged by the ducking. When I say "standing on the ship's side," I describe our position exactly. As the Anglia lay over, her side was as level as the floor of a room, and we had no inconvenience standing and moving about there except for the fear that she might be rolled over by the tide. We kept, therefore, by the rails in case of a development of the situation, but as far as safety went we might have walked all over the side being careful to keep clear of her bilge.

Now that the catastrophe is a thing of the past, it is difficult to recall the full horror of it, to feel the deck slipping from under one's feet, to see the enormous mass of the steamer rise as it appeared high into the air, to hear the rush and roar of the water all around, mingled with the cries of those in agony,—the experience is appalling even to look back upon, and the feeling of awe and terror it inspired will long haunt the survivors. Upon the tragic death of the four firemen I do not care to dwell. It was terrible to be there in comparative safety and to look upon the faces of men who were doomed to a certain death with the incoming tide. Even from the first we knew their fate, for it was evident that we were powerless to enlarge the port, holes so as to let the men out. My chief reason for referring to this painful matter is that I wish to draw attention to the admirable conduct of Mr. Lindquist, the first officer of the Anglia, in his efforts to save these poor men. No sooner had Mr. Lindquist reached the Goa than he got together a volunteer crew of khalasis, and again set out for the work. He took with him a lantern and tools to cut through the ship's iron plates, but by the time he got to the spot it was all over. The tide had covered that part of the hull, and the poor firemen were silent in death.

A terrible death was theirs, and it will naturally be suggested that a reform should be made in regard to the size of the port-holes. This may yet be done, and the advantage of having square ports is very obvious in connection with such a river as the Hughli. It is not as if this was the first occurrence of the kind. There are those still living in Calcutta who can recall the loss of the City of Calcutta on Fulta Sands. That harrowing event goes back some thirty years, but the incident closely resembles the dreadful occurrence of Wednesday last. The sufferers then were two passengers, and their friends conversed with them and shook hands with them through the port-holes till they were driven into the boats by the advancing tide. A case of the contrary kind was that of the Queen Anne, which was also lost in the Jellingham Channel. That vessel had square ports, and at least one man who is still alive in Calcutta owes his life to the circumstance. The poor firemen of the Anglia were rendered desperate by horror of their position, and their cries and struggles as darkness fell upon the doomed ship in which they were imprisoned are not likely soon to be forgotten by those who heard them. And the rush and roar of the river fretting and dashing around the stranded ship was always in our ears, filling the mind with the misery of the situation.

THANKS TO THE GOA.

The following letter has been addressed to Captain Coope, of the steamer Goa:—We the undersigned beg to sincerely thank Captain Coope, commanding the steamer Goa, who had five hundred deck and steerage passengers in his vessel, Mr. Fenwick, the chief officer, and Mr. Hartwell, the third officer, for the promptness with which the former sent the boats, and the latter for handling them as they did when rescuing us from the wreck of the steamer Anglia in the Jellingham Channel on the 24th instant; also to the Pilot of the Goa, Mr. Marshall, for his invaluable assistance in turning his vessel, and keeping her in position for picking up the boats; and further we shall never forget the kindness with which we were treated by our countrymen, the officers of the vessel so readily supplying all our wants. We also thank the native crew of the Goa for their bravery in manning the boat under perilous circumstances. Our best thanks are also due to Captain Arden, of the Rescue, for his kindness to us on the passage from Sangor to town. (Sd.) G. Mitchell, Commander of the Anglia, S. R. Elson, Branch Pilot, E. Cox, Senior Master Pilot, J. Curran, Leadsman, and other survivors.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Regulations, which are the outcome of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, for the future appointment of officers in India to the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department, from the civil engineering colleges of India, have been approved by the Secretary of State. A Provincial service recruited in India will be established, on a rate of pay differing from that of the Imperial service recruited in England. The service will be under the leave rules of the Indian Services, chapter 14, and under the General Pension Rules, Part 4, of the Civil Service Regulations. In all other respects there will be no distinction between the members of this service and those of the Imperial Service. No change will be made in the pay of the Director-General or Deputy Director-General, whether belonging to the Imperial or the Provincial service. Directors will draw Rs. 1,050 monthly; Superindents Rs. 850, Rs. 675 and Rs. 575; Assistant Superintendents Rs. 475, Rs. 375, Rs. 275 and Rs. 225, according to their classes and grades. Recruitment for the Provincial service will be from students of the Thomason College at Roorkee. Students from other engineering colleges in India wishing to enter the Telegraph Department will be admitted to the Thomason College for training in telegraphy. Students must be natives of India, as defined in Statute 33, Vict. The number of appointments offered will ordinarily be two and one in alternate years, but these numbers may be varied according to the requirements of the department. Candidates will undergo a course of training for two years at the Thomason College, and they will afterwards be appointed as apprentices, on Rs. 100 monthly. As an occasional measure, and subject to the approval of the Government of India in each case, a Sub-Assistant Superintendent who has displayed marked ability and merit, may be promoted to a suitable grade of the Provincial service, and may be granted a personal allowance to protect him from loss of pay.

After a five days' unsuccessful attempt to produce rain, the representatives of the Goodland Artificial Rain Company of Kansas, U.S., left Hermosa, where they had gone under a contract of five hundred dollars for a good shower. They claimed for some rain that fell during a thunderstorm, but as the central point of the storm was some miles away, it was considered that the rainfall was not due to their efforts.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Kathiawar, left Rajkot on Friday morning for Poona on duty. It is believed Sir Charles will return after about ten days.

The season reports of the Central Provinces for last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Heavy rain has fallen generally during the week, and in some places a break is required for weeding. This is particularly the case in the Nimar and part of the Seoni district. In Bilaspur excessive rain has caused damage to rice on heavy land, but prospects as a whole continue very good.

The scheme for an extension of the Simla water-supply seems dogged by ill-fortune, says the *Pioneer*. The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle of the Punjab reports that the supply of water available from Charat nallah, where the pumping engines are to be erected, will be only 130,000 gallons daily, instead of 170,000 as originally estimated. This is explained by miscalculations made regarding the water used for irrigation purposes. The blunder is a serious one, as additional works may be required in the future. The error was discovered at the end of May, but the Simla Municipality was informed only a few days ago.

The Government of India has recently decided that for the present the training of reservists of the Madras and Bombay armies whose homes are in Bengal is to be carried out as heretofore at the centre nearest their homes.

Indian Engineering thinks civil engineers will welcome the re-appointment of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India. In his hands the case of the Civil Engineers showed promise of satisfactory settlement, and he took up a strong, unprejudiced attitude in regard to their grievances. It is therefore a matter of congratulation, which will, we hope, be found justifiable, that at the present critical time Lord Kimberley should be at the head of Indian affairs.

Colonel Lucy Booth has arrived in Ceylon, and after touring in the Island, visiting the various districts in which the Salvationists are waging their religious war, will come to India, landing probably at Tuticorin. She will henceforth be known as Colonel Ruhani. In the course of a farewell address at Exeter Hall she told her hearers that she was going to be a real Indian:—"From my head to my feet I shall glory in being a native, and would not go to India at all if I were not prepared to be a native. I shall dress like a native, eat like a native, sleep like a native, get up like a native, go to bed like a native, lie in a native bed, travel in a native car, and throw my heart and soul and body, and do what I can, for the natives' salvation."

A Dalziel's telegram from New York, dated 9th August, states:—Edward de Cobain, the ex-member of Parliament, who fled from England to avoid arrest, preached a sermon at the Brooklyn Methodist camp meeting yesterday, his identity being unknown. The audience were much moved by a very earnest exhortation, but they were much more moved when they discovered the name and state of their mentor. De Cobain told a correspondent that he arrived in the United States last May, having been travelling in France and Spain until then. He said he was preparing papers showing that he had been the victim of a plot on the part of the Irish police.

As far as we know, says the *Mahratta*, about 14 papers will be submitted to the Industrial Conference to be held in Poona for discussion. The following is a list of the papers promised, together with the names of the writers. Currency—Captain F. Beauclerk, of Secunderabad; Mr. Manilal Hiralal, Vakil of Bombay; Mr. H.H. Dhruva of Baroda. Commercial Education—Mr. G.V. Joshi of Sholapur. Indian Political Economy—Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade of Poona; Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal of Ahmedabad. Hindu Caste—Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. New departure which the cotton industry should take—Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha of Bombay. Tobacco—Mr. M. R. Mule. Establishment of Native Agencies—A merchant from Sholapur; Messrs. Subramhanya Chetti and Co., Madras; Import and Export Brokers from Bombay. Chicago Exhibition—Mr. B. S. Shroff of Bombay. Besides those already promised two more papers are expected.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following:—We understand that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the B. B. and C. I. Railway have entered on the war path in opposition to the promoters of the direct desert line from Karachi *via* Kotri to Delhi. It seems that the question of joining Bombay with a direct line to Rutlam, and Rutlam with a loop as the crow flies to Bandikui, is being mooted, and if these extensions are made they will bring Bombay within 710 miles of Delhi by rail against 737 miles—the mileage of the proposed Delhi-Kotri desert line. We also hear that a direct line from Sirsa to Beaware is being spoken of. This would bring Sirsa, a large centre, within 764 miles of Bombay, against 976 the present mileage *via* Rewari, and would probably draw traffic to Bombay from stations within a radius of a hundred miles of Ferozepore, considering, as we understand to be the case, that grain is at present being drawn from Ferozepore to Bombay notwithstanding its being 250 miles nearer to Karachi.

The introduction of a water-supply in the chief towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will always be considered one of the outstanding reforms of Sir Auckland Colvin's rule, writes the local paper, but for some years to come the cost is likely to prove something of a burden on municipal revenues. The Local Government, accordingly, has wisely determined to modify the conditions on which loans are granted to Municipalities, so as to lighten the strain. By the original arrangement money was advanced by the Imperial to the Local Government at 4 per cent. interest, and lent to Municipalities at 4½ per cent., the extra ½ per cent. being added to cover risks. Practically, however, there are no risks; and in future the interest charged on Municipal loans will be only 4 per cent. The amount of the ½ per cent. demand during the last two years will also be refunded. Finally, Municipalities will be allowed to pay interest from the date in each financial year on which they actually draw on account of loans placed annually at their disposal, and not, as hitherto arranged from the date at which the loan is so placed. There will be some refund this year to Municipalities from this account also. These concessions are well-timed and reasonable, and ought to enable Municipalities, with due economy, to meet the drain on their resources caused by water-supply and drainage schemes, without unduly curtailing expenditure on other necessary works.

Mediums and Mahatmas are just now considerably excited over a mishap which has befallen one of their order, that threatens to bring discredit upon their calling as well as diminish their profits. At a recent spiritualistic seance a medium produced the ghosts of several notabilities of the past, among them Voltaire, who discoursed on modern art and literature in fluent if not altogether grammatical English, marked here and there with the displacement of an "h"; a habit he must have picked up since his decease. As he seemed familiar with the works of artists who lived long after he ceased to reside above ground, it was evident that the ghost possessed an acquaintance with the contents of the art reviews. One of the audience said he had rather an important question to ask, but he did not care to put it unless he was sure of an answer. Voltaire replied that he would state with pleasure anything he knew. The questioner then asked, in French, "Will you please tell me how many two and two make?" No answer was given; Voltaire, it appeared, did not understand French. The seance broke up in confusion. The medium ought to have known his business better, because exactly the same trick was once played upon a Parisian spiritualist, who while personating Mahomet, was forced to confess that he did not understand Arabic. Mediums and Mahatmas ought to be aware that in these days knowledge is advancing, and should be correspondingly cautious if they wish to retain their clients.

Among other honours that the German Emperor has bestowed during his recent visit to England is that of the 1st Class of the Red Eagle upon General Duplat, Equerry to the Queen, who has many times been attached to the Emperor's suite.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

At the Ootacamund Currency meeting Mr. C. Akilandaya, barrister-at-law, and a millowner of Hyderabad delivered a speech, in which he took up a position differing from that of Bombay millowners generally. His views which we give below are an interesting contribution to the discussion on the currency problem:—

I believe you have read the newspaper reports of the speeches delivered in Calcutta and Bombay by very able men in that part of India. Those speeches contain the whole history of the Currency question. They also show you, how step by step, owing to the inability of the authorities in India and the culpable inaction of those in England this country has been victimized and its wealth depreciated. It will be needless therefore on the present occasion to repeat those arguments. What I would now request you to do is to follow me in a short and rapid analysis which I shall try to place before you as to how the interests of each of the communities that go to compose the body politic of this great country will be affected by a fixed higher rate of exchange and whether the resultant effect of such an exchange will be beneficial or otherwise to the country. For my own part I think a consideration of the question on these lines will be very convenient, as it will enable the different sections of the community to understand clearly whom the charge will benefit and whom it will not. I would classify the different communities in this wise. There is first (1) the Indian Government itself. I will place next (2) the employes of that Government and of public companies and private firms, and men belonging to the learned professions and the leisured classes. I will then (3) consider the case of the vast agricultural population of the country and divide them into two sections those that produce (*a*) planters produce such as tea, coffee, cinchona, indigo, &c., and those that produce (*b*) corn, cotton and seed. (4) I will fourthly consider the case of the trading community classifying them as importers and exporters, (5) and fifthly I will take up the Industrial classes of whom the first section will be the millowners of Bombay and elsewhere in this country, and the second section comprising the handicraftmen of the country such as village weavers, copper and brass pot-makers, &c., &c. This classification I think nearly sweeps the whole board. These are all the interests you will find in the country. Now let us follow this classification and begin with the Government. Their case is clear, they are in a fix. You can't ask them to retrench, for under existing conditions of foreign and internal policy no retrenchment is possible. You can't ask them to impose additional taxation, for it will be a great political blunder to tax the people any further. So a fixed high rate of exchange is the only thing that will save them. Now take the case of the employes. They form a very large number of the community. I won't say anything about the European employes, for they are feeling where the shoe pinches them and are coming forward in their hundreds (for they are only a small number) and are making their voice heard. I will only refer to the case of the native employes of Government, of public companies and private firms and all the other lettered and leisured classes who in the aggregate form a very large number. To these I will say you are the only class of people in whose case there is not even the shadow of a doubt that a high rate of exchange will confer a great boon on you. Your clothing including your cotton dhoties is entirely of European manufacture, the various articles of comfort you daily require are also mostly of European manufacture. The books and other educational appurtenances you require for your children come from Europe. For all these you are paying 50 per cent. more now, and may possibly have to pay a hundred per cent. very soon if you do not come forward in your thousands and tens of thousands and make your voice heard. If you think there may be other sections of the community who would suffer by a fixed high rate of exchange, that thought does credit to your heart; but rest assured that there is not a single section of the community that will suffer, as you will see, but that reprehensible creature the village bunnia and the exporting middleman. Let us now consider the third group of the classification we have made—the case of the agricultural population—and in doing so I will first dispose of the planting interests. I learn that the coffee gentlemen are holding themselves back and are not decided yet whether they will support this Association or not. Do they for a moment believe that because the exchange is low they are getting the present very nice prices for their coffee? If that is the real cause, why should not cinchona and tea get equally nice prices? They must seek some other cause for their good fortune. The borer providentially came to their aid and stopped the over-production that was killing their industry ten years ago. What then they considered a calamity has been their salvation. Their profits entirely depend upon the nice adjustment of the law of demand and supply. It is the preserving of this nicety of relation between these two that ensures a steady success. If they produce too much, they suffer. If too little then too they suffer, for the prices rise so high that every one will be in for coffee and there will be a terrible reaction. It is this that has killed chinchona and is now killing tea, which not even an eight penny exchange will save. I will therefore ask all planting gentlemen to disabuse their minds and not attribute wrong causes to effects, and, leaving their non-sympathatic attitude aside to come and join us. We will now consider the case of the corn-producing populations who are the pet protégés of the advocates of a low or falling exchange and whose case they have accepted as a stock argument with which to justify their waiting game. These dumb millions have neither any knowledge of what exchange is nor of the advocacy they are gratuitously having from interested parties—the money-lender in the village and through him the middleman in the Presidency town. Admitting the ryot gets a few more rupees for his wheat, does he really get any benefit from it. The rental at which he holds his grain lands in the wheat-growing provinces is liable to periodical re-adjustment, and the supposed circumstance of his getting a higher value for his corn is with Government a reason for a frequent enhancement in the rental value of his land. Again, when corn is exported in large quantities to foreign countries, the balance of grain stock in the country must necessarily be reduced. This reduction in the stock added to the appreciation of corn under a low exchange must, in the course of things, raise the price of all food grains. This, in its turn, must make the cost of production and of the ryot's own living more expensive, because the standard of value of labour—of agricultural labour especially—in a country is dependent on grain, and when that is dear, labour is dear. Therefore summarizing these results what do we arrive at? The ryot gets a few more rupees which he has to pay away towards increased cost of production and his own living—leaving him in the end on the debit side. It is not surprising, therefore, that the ordinary ryot whose number is legion (the wealthy ryot being only an exception) has been latterly found to be utterly unable to face even a scarcity, not to speak of a famine. In the face of these facts to say that a low or a falling exchange (how it can be eternally falling I cannot understand) is beneficial to the ryot is mere moonshine. I have assumed all along, gentlemen, that the ryot was getting a few more rupees for his wheat, but unfortunately that is not even the case. I know as a matter of fact that fully 95 per cent. of the wheat, cotton and linseed crop of a year is mortgaged to the village bunnia for moneys advanced at exorbitant rates of interest and the produce valued beforehand at ridiculously low prices. It is in this way the village bunnia first and afterwards the exporting merchant who keeps the bunnia in funds do get the benefit of the low exchange at the expense of the ryot. So that the cry that the ryot will be placed under a disadvantage by a high rate of exchange is utterly without foundation, while the chances are all the other way. It will be perhaps convenient, while we are treating this subject to dispose of another argument that has been brought forward that low exchange has created the wheat trade and is now fostering it, and that therefore a reversion to a higher rate of exchange will kill this baby. I can well understand the advantages to a country from a large export of commodities like cotton, linseed, oilseeds, &c., but whether a large export of an important food grain like wheat is a matter of unmixed good I will leave to political economists to decide. To my humble mind, the export looks very risky, especially when you consider it in connection with a country where famines are of periodical occurrence and where the *only* food (I lay stress on that) of its teeming millions is grain. Now, gentlemen, having said thus much about the ryot and the wheat trade, we naturally glide into a consideration of the subject we have placed in the fourth group in connection with those sections of the community who are engaged in the import and export trades. The question as regards the import traders is simple enough. A fixed higher rate of exchange will not only relieve them from the present life of perpetual gambling and worry they have to lead, but will conduce to a very vast extension of their business. It will be of unmixed good to the large section of the community that deals in imported goods and to the community in general that consume those goods. Some of you may think that a high rate of exchange will deluge the country with imported goods and choke local industries and that a low rate of exchange will operate as a protection. But in competition with Manchester and Birmingham our local industries are already dead and no amount of protection will revive them. But even supposing that there may be a partial revival of some of them, the remedy is worse than the disease, to use your own proverb you will not kill a cow so that with its skin you may make a charitable distribution of shoes. As regards the general exports all that I will say is that we were exporting quite as much cotton, quite as much linseed and other articles in the days when exchange was 2 shillings the rupee, and with our increasing means of rapid and cheap communication I don't see why we should not do as much, if not export more. In connection with the question of import and export trade, I will request you, gentlemen, to study the figures furnished by the speakers at the meetings of the Indian Currency Association in Calcutta and Bombay, which will show that the results under this head have continued the same all along irrespective of high or low exchange. Let us now proceed to the fifth group—the millowners who form a very influential body in Western India. I am somewhat surprised at their quiescent attitude. I am myself somewhat connected in that branch of business, but I should have very much preferred being led by the leading men in that trade in Bombay to my coming forward to advise them. As, however, there is no mistaking their attitude as evidenced by their non-attendance in a body in the Bombay meeting of the Indian Currency Association, I beg to be excused for coming forward and courting a public discussion of the question why a fixed high rate of exchange should not be a boon to the cotton spinning interests of India. Is it because that Manchester wants bi-metallism to improve the value of silver that we should fear an appreciation of that metal will be injurious to us? Manchester does not produce the goods we produce. We go different ways in that matter. Much has been said already in connection with another question about the geographical advantages of Bombay and they will remain for ever for the first city in India. Manchester wants bi-metallism to send more of her finer textures and finer yarns to India and other silver currency countries. With even a two-shilling exchange, we compelled her to shut up and pull down her low count mills, and with a better staple cotton which a high rate of exchange must encourage in this country, we shall beat her in the finer counts also. What we want is cheaper coal, cheaper stores and cheaper prices, for machinery to replace depreciation, for all of which we are now paying 50 per cent. more, and may possibly have to pay 100 per cent. very soon if things are allowed to drift as at present. With cheap labour, cheap cotton, cheap fuel, cheap stores and cheap machinery, all of which a high rate of exchange will give us, I should like to see the country that will touch India. This is the view I think we ought to take of the question, and if I am mistaken I shall gladly accept a correction. There remains now, ladies and gentlemen, only the case of the hand loom weavers and the workers on metals, to both of whom a high rate of exchange will be a real godsend, as they will have to pay less in silver for imported yarns and metals, upon the working of which their profits depend. So on the whole, gentlemen, you will see we have everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose. So far as the interests of the various communities are concerned, I do not think there could be any opposition worth the name in this quarter of the globe. But the opposition I fear most will be from the interested gold party in England, and to neutralize that opposition I will suggest an alliance with the opium party in the House of Commons. An amelioration in the condition of the finances of this country will give that party a powerful handle for effective agitation. The alliance, besides, will be a holy one, for unlike under political alliances, it will be for the saving, and not for the disruption, of an empire.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

I have had an amusing letter from an officer in India, who contends that, so far as that country is concerned, "Tommy Atkins" is really, by the time he has been out two or three years, a moneyed man, and that the real object for sympathy in the matter of grievances is the luckless subaltern. In proof of this he gives some particulars of the amount of Tommy's betting operations. In one instance, a race was to be run between two men, one belonging to a regiment which had been out several years, the other to one newly arrived. As the first regiment had all the money, they were obliged to lay extravagant odds in order to get it on. They were not aware that the champion of the other side was an old Sheffield sprinter. In the result, the Sheffield man left his opponent standing still; with the result that his battalion transferred the whole savings of the other side to their pockets. My informant asserts that over Rs. 4,000 changed hands on this occasion. I give this for what it may be worth, and in full anticipation that it will be contradicted.

A little time back—apropos, if I remember rightly of the discovery of the destitute condition of some of the Crimean veterans—it was officially announced that special pensions would be granted to old soldiers of good character and not less than ten years' service, who had served in the Crimea or the Indian Mutiny. In a case which has just come under my notice, a very intelligent and well-educated old gentleman, who was discharged with the rank of sergeant after thirteen years' service, and had served through the whole of the Indian Mutiny, applied for this pension, and was informed, in reply, by the authorities of Chelsea Hospital, that he had no claim for it unless he was in a destitute condition. There is apparently every prospect of his ultimately acquiring that qualification. Although he has borne an excellent character since his discharge from the Army, and is still strong and active, he is now out of work. He has a young family, and their only means of livelihood is a pittance which the wife earns by letting lodgings, and which barely suffices to pay rent and taxes. Is it not, I would ask, a triumph of official wooden-headedness to deny this man assistance until he is reduced to destitution, instead of giving him now the means of keeping his home together, and his own and his family's heads above water?

The Indian trooping season is to commence this year on September 3, when the Crocodile will leave Portsmouth for Bombay, followed by the Serapis on the 14th. The last outward voyage is to begin on March 1. The season will conclude on May 2, when the Malabar is due to arrive at Portsmouth.

The Indian "Statesman" recently published a horrible story of the poisoning of the crew of the ship Crofton Hall, by eating salt meat which had become putrid through the air getting into it. The epidemic broke out in a virulent form a few days after the ship had left Calcutta on a voyage to Hull, and, before she could get back to port, six out of a crew of twenty-nine had died, many more were at deaths door, and scarcely any had escaped serious illness. The sickness was at first attributed to any cause but the right one, including "a wave of cholera" passing over the ship, but there does not seem the slightest doubt about the nature of the calamity, although a great deal of acrimonious correspondence followed on the exposure of the facts in the "Statesman." Notwithstanding this, the ship sailed again without any official inquiry, or any attempt to lay the blame upon the right shoulders. Not long since I gave in "Truth" an account of a similar tragedy, due to poisoned sugar, the sequel of which was equally unsatisfactory. It seems to me that there ought to be some system of official inspection of ships' provisions, and a prescribed form of inquiry into all occurrences of this kind, just as there is in cases of collision or shipwreck.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDIC

The great Ebor Handicap Plate of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and only 5, if declared; winners of any race value 100 sovs. after August 4 at noon, 5lbs.; of two races of hundred sovs. each, or one value 300 sovs., 10lbs.; or of any race value 900 sovs., 14lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and-a-half over the Old Course. (52 subs.; one entry corrected on payment of fine.)

Mr. H. M. Dyas' b f Alice. by Retreat, dam by Solon—Magdalene, 5 years, 8st. 7lbs. S. Chandley 1
Sir R. Jardine's ch c St. Benedict, by Kilwarlin the Confessor—Currer Bell, 5 years, 7st. 4lbs., G. Barrett 2
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b c Springtime, by Springfield—Sunray, 4 years, 7st., F. Pratt 3

(Winner trained by H. Hall, Middleham)
Betting: 9 to 2 against Alice.
Won by a length; fourteen ran.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.

The fiftieth year of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 500 added, for foals of 1889 to run as three-year-olds; colts, 8st. 12lbs.; fillies, 8st. 7lbs.; winners extra; maidens allowed 7lbs.; the second in the Derby excepted; the nominator of the winner to receive 100 sovs., and the nominator and owner of the second 50 sovs. each out of the fund; entrance 3 sovs., the only liability if declared. One mile and three-quarters. 100 subs.

Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b or br c Dunure, by St. Simon—Sunrise, M. Cannon 1
Mr. J. Lowther's ch c Salamones, by Clairvaux—Cigarette, J. Fagan 2

(Winner trained by J. Ryan, Newmarket.)
Betting: Twenty to one on Dunure.
Won in a canter.—*Asian.*

In Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will Prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-6 and Re. 2-8. —MADON, SONS & Co., Forts Bombay.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

THE FRAUDS ON INDIAN BANKS.

At the Guildhall Police-court, London, on August 8, Charles Anthony Beyts, fifty-eight, and George Grant Craig, thirty-four, who carried on business at 31 Great St. Helen's, were charged on remand before Mr. Alderman G. Faudel Phillips with conspiring with another man (not in custody) in forging and uttering bills of lading thereby obtaining £1,000 and upwards from the Chartered Bank of India, London and China, 65 Old Broad Street, with intent to cheat and defraud. Mr. C. F. Gill prosecuted; Mr. J. P. Grain represented Craig; and Mr. Horace Avory appeared for Beyts. The manager at the Bombay branch of the bank, who is at present on leave in England, was called and stated that on June 13 he received a communication from the head office, in consequence of which he saw Henry Stafford Beyts. He showed him some bills recently purchased of the firm of Beyts, Craig & Co. by the bank. Subsequently Henry Stafford Beyts was given into custody and witness was bound over to give evidence on a charge of forgery against the said Henry Stafford Beyts. By Mr. Grain.—He could have ascertained if the goods were on the quay or in the ships, but he did not do so. There was also a list published of goods exported. This list was taken at the bank. Mr. Grain.—Is this the way you transact business? Witness.—It is the custom not to go beyond the documents. He had seen Mr. Craig several times, and had spoken to him on business transactions. He always found him straightforward, and open to give every information. He had recommended the firm in Bombay with whom persons could do business. Mr. Craig left Bombay in March 1892, and from that time he had not seen him till he now saw him in court. The four shipping documents that had been put in by him had on them no writing of Mr. Craig's. By Mr. Avory.—The documents he had produced were signed per procuration by Beyts, jun. Re-examined by Mr. Gill.—When he spoke of the respectability of Mr. Craig he referred to the firm generally. He believed they were a respectable firm up to June 13. By the Alderman.—It would be fraught with some difficulty to verify the goods as represented by documents. It could be done, but it was not the usual course.—So me other evidence having been given, the prisoners were committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy. An appeal was made to reduce the bail, especially as it was necessary for defendants to give information in connexion with bankruptcy. The Alderman consented, and said he would admit them to bail in £2,500 each.

THE DISASTROUS COAL SPECULATIONS.

The collapse of Beyts, Craig & Co., may be attributed to the firm's divergence from its regular business of Bombay steam-ship agents and brokers to its entry into steam-ship management, and to its plunging into the coal trade. The firm's boats were of an expensive type; dearly bought, heavily mortgaged, and by no means, the most economical tonnage to run in the Bombay trade—too small to compete successfully with the large Liverpool tramps and liners, and too large to compete with the smaller class of tramp boats on a depressed market. The steamers were, no doubt, a great anxiety to the firm, but by judicious management of the tonnage the firm might possibly have kept afloat even through the bad times which set in soon after the boats were acquired. The firm's coal business seems to have been a remarkably bold adventure. Having made arrangements with a South Wales colliery to secure nearly the whole of their output, this new feature of the firm's business was made known in Bombay by an elaborate circular informing coal consumers that arrangements had been made to secure the "entire output" of a South Wales colliery for the Indian market principally. Attached to the circular was a plan of the South Wales coal-field, showing the position of the first class collieries, including "Beyts, Craig's collieries"—the latter distinguished by a black patch on the plan, with the name attached. A striking analysis of "Beyts, Craig's Merthyr Smoke'ess Steam Coal" was also given, showing it almost, if not quite, at the top of the scale. At the foot of the circular it was stated that Beyts, Craig & Co.'s coal was supplied to the Metropolitan and District Railways, etc. We believe the Welsh colliery in question did supply these railways with the coal under its proper designation, but of course quite independently of Beyts, Craig and Co., though the firm apparently wished to imply by its circular that the railways bought the coal direct from it as Beyts, Craig's coal. It would appear that when negotiating to take almost the entire output of the colliery referred to, the firm had arranged that the coal should be known under the firm's own name, and that these maps or plans of the coal-field should be issued. The next move was to approach ship-owners with tempting offers to contract for twelve months for the supply of bunker coal at, we believe, 25s. per ton. The firm did not confine itself to the colliery referred to, but purchased coal frequently from other Welsh and North-country collieries. It is stated in connection with the coal cargoes sent out by the firm's own steamers, that the coals on board figured on some of the bills of lading at larger quantities than were shipped, and that advances were obtained from Indian banks on these documents—the firm, on the one hand, obtaining credit from the collieries, and, on the other, getting advances from banks on inflated documents. It is even asserted that in some recent instances, when the firm was much driven, the full freight was inserted on the bills of lading as though it had been paid before sailing, and larger advances were thus obtained from the bankers. Cargo after cargo was shipped to the East, but the demand does not seem to have corresponded to the shipments, and many cargoes were sold at a great sacrifice. Not daunted by this, the firm went on shipping coal briskly probably hoping to see other firms eventually retreating from the Bombay market. Then came the crowning blow to the new departure. Bombay rates have ran up to about 27s. 6d.; ship-owners eagerly desired to get their boats out, and outward rates fell to such figures as 6s. 9d. to 7s.—the large boats being unfixable, many owners of such tonnage shipped coal on their own account and glutted the Bombay market. There was at one time, we understand, 142,000 tons of coal in store at Bombay; prices were abnormally low, and we believe, we are correct in saying that during this depression, coals being next to unsaleable, the s. s. Mary Beyts arrived at Bombay with an unsold cargo, and was ordered on to Singapore. This hardly agreed with the firm's understanding with the colliery that the coal cargoes would be sold at a profit before arrival at Bombay, and it is probable that the ordering of the Mary Beyts, away from Bombay with her coal cargo, caused the Colliery Company sufficient uneasine ss to lead them to take note of the result of subsequent shipments, which information is derivable from the Bombay papers. The market has never recovered from the unprecedented influx of coal above alluded to, and rates outwards to-day are only about 10s.—although homeward rates are down to 14s. The losses of the firm in connection with this coal business must have severely handicapped its finances. Had the Colliery Company continued to take the firm's acceptances, matters might have turned out differently. The firm's credit was first restricted by the precautionary action of the Colliery Company; probably the failure of the New Oriental Bank further inconvenienced the firm in its financial operations. Thus hampered, it would appear that the crash could no longer to staved off.

DETENTION OF THE MINNA CRAIG.

It was stated in the la se issue, says *Fairplay* of the 12th instant, that Beyts, Craig and Co.'s s.s. Minna Craig was expected to call at Weymouth to land passengers from Bombay on Wednesday evening (August 10) and that the mortgagees would probably arrest the vessel at the port. Although the vessel has not as yet defaulted, it is reported that the mortgagee has thought it advisable to interfere by an arrest. An Admiralty writ was despatched to Weymouth, and there the Customs officers and the mortgagee's representative were ready to do the needful. It was thought advisable as a precautionary measure for the officers and the representative to go out in a tug to meet the vessel. Others, however, thought it well to despatch a tug to relieve the steamer of her passengers and luggage, and thus enable her to proceed to her destination, Hamburg, without calling at this country at all. The tug last referred to was the more successful of the two, the result being that the passengers and the luggage were landed at Dover, while the vessel proceeded to Hamburg, where, until next Monday (August 15) she is believed to be safe from arrest.—*Fairplay.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

A TASK FOR MR. NAOROJI.

"J. C.", writing to a London contemporary, says:—I venture to think the election of Mr. Naoroji may prove about the most fortunate thing in the world for India generally and for England. The fact is we have a rather ugly—those closest to it talk of dangerous—crisis in Indian affairs close upon us. Is is known, I believe, in England that, owing to the refusal of our Government to recognise the sure result of the monetary changes in Germany some twenty years ago, the rupee has gradually fallen from 2s. to less than 1s. 3d. A national delinquency this, which "ins" and "outs" are, by their participation in it in about equal shares, debarred from talking about. It may very conveniently be brought before the House by a member of a community like the Parsees, keen men of business, who foresaw the mischief, suggested its remedy, but were powerless to prevent it. There is no mystery in the matter, *teste* this. About twenty years ago, when the rupee was at par, A. and B., Calcutta merchants, came in for a legacy of a lakh of rupees between them. A. took his share, turned it into sterling, came home and invested it in Consols. He has his £5,000 now. B. remained in India and invested his in India Government securities (in which the English Government is only now beginning to find out its

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

When alternating currents are sent through the body the physiological effects increase in severity with an increase in the strength of the currents. If the currents are stronger than those employed in electrotherapy a tonic contraction of the muscles is produced. As the rapidity of the alternations or rate of see-saw in the current increases the physiological effect of the current, however, decreases, until, at enormously high frequencies, or rates of see-saw, the current becomes harmless. This was demonstrated by Mr. Tesla during his famous lecture at the Royal Institution. With 20,000 alternations per second, or, in other words, changes in direction of the current, no ill effects were experienced when it traversed his body.

At a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, Professor Edwin J. Houston, the well-known electrician, suggested a curious explanation of this fact. The more advanced school of electricians do not agree with the older school in supposing that an electric current flows through a conductor like a current of water in a pipe. They hold that the electric energy is rained down, so to speak, on the conductor from the space outside it, and that it sinks or "soaks" into the mass of the conductor, where it is dissipated. It follows that with alternating currents the direction of this movement of the energy from without is constantly changing, and Professor Houston thinks that in cases of high frequency the central parts of the conductor are free from electric energy, which never gets further into the conductor than the surface. Hence, when the human body is exposed to currents of high frequency it remains uninjured because the surface only is affected by the discharge. Professor Houston imagines that if the frequency could be made as high as that of the other waves which produce light and heat the body subjected to them would experience the same genial effects as are produced by the light and heat of the sun. In short, with rapidly alternating discharges the electricity has not time to injure the body. The "bolt," to use Professor Houston's words, is no sooner hurled at the body than it is again withdrawn.

Dr. Gore, F.R.S., the well-known chemist, has recently drawn attention to the tendency of recognised scientific bodies to ignore or neglect new researches which furnish results counter to received ideas, or are too novel for immediate acceptance; and has suggested that a committee of paid examiners should report on novel inventions, and discoveries. Professor Schuster, in his address to the Mathematical Section of the British Association, on the other hand, expressed the opinion that the judgment of the scientific world was tending to excessive leniency to apparently absurd theories, because there might be some germ of real value in them. He thought it was better for scientific bodies to exercise a reasonable censorship on theories or experiments, and to risk being in the wrong rather than help to propagate "bad reasoning." Clearly however in order to diminish the chance of suppressing a meritorious work and of giving authority to an error, that "censorship should be as efficient as possible, which is more than can be said for the usual practice of submitting the paper to a single expert, who simply reads it, or at least looks through it. It appears to us that Dr. Gore's plan is well worthy of consideration. A special committee should be appointed to examine works of promise, and make some test experiments if necessary. Something like this is done in the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and also in the French Telegraph Administration in the case of new apparatus.

The new submarine boat of Mr. Q.C. Baker, which has been tried during the last three months, in the Detroit River, near Detroit, consists of an egg-shaped hull of oak planking, with pointed ends. The planks are three inches thick, and withstand the pressure of water at a depth of 100ft. The length of the boat is 40ft., her beam 9ft., and her depth from the top of the conning tower to the bottom of the hull is 16ft. The driving plant consists of a steam-engine and a series of accumulators feeding an electric motor. When the boat is above the surface the steam-engine is used to drive the screw, and when she is submerged the electric power is brought into action. Two four-bladed screws are employed and the speed is about nine miles an hour. The rudder fits close to the hull. Two men are sufficient to work the boat, and in one trial they remained below the water for 2hr. 45 mins. The air breathed was simply that contained in the hull at the time of submersion, which amounted to 1,500 cubic feet. Water is pumped into the "water bottoms" when it is required to sink her to a certain depth.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Forel read a paper on the avalenche of the glacier of the Tetes-Rouses, which occasioned the catastrophe of Saint Gervais and the destructive torrent of mud. The glacier is situated between the two rocky masses of the Tetes-Rouses, at a height of 3,150 metres, and from an examination of the district he has come to the conclusion that an avalenche of ice, broken from the glacier, descended to the valley of Montjoie and breaking up and melting on the way was transformed into a muddy torrent. The first 1,500 metres of its vertical descent were very steep, the whole length of the way being only two kilometres, but the following 11 kilometres of the route had a gentle slope, the vertical descent being only 1,000 metres.

M. Georges Guillemin has introduced a new method of analysing alloys. He polishes a fragment, and submits it to the action of a mixture of dilute nitric and sulphuric acids under the influence of an electric current, then examines the new appearance of the polished surface by reflected light. Figures characteristic of the alloy are observed, and when these are enlarged by photography they can be studied at leisure. It is also possible to tell whether the alloy has been cast, forged, or laminated. In ordinary bronzes, for example, furrows and filaments are visible, and in the phosphor bronzes an imitation of pine branches.

The American State Universities have an excellent custom of sending out yearly expeditions or parties for scientific field work. For, in instance, a party of students from the State University of Nebraska has gone to examine the deposits of the Niobrara rivers, and the Bad Lands of Nebraska, Wyoming, and South Dakota. They are provided with tents and outfit for camping, and will travel in covered waggons of the "prairie schooner" type, remaining in the field several months. The specimens collected will be lodged in the State University.

Among the most interesting objects of research for the party are the new "Fossil Corkscrews," or Daimonelix, found in the Bad Lands at the extreme north-western corner of Nebraska by Mr. Charles E. Holmes, and recently described by Mr. Irwin H. Barbour. They resemble gigantic corkscrews of stone, or, in some instances, three-inch vines twisting round a five-inch pole. At the lower or butt end of each is a thicker branch or fork resembling the rizome of a plant. They were first discovered in the wall of a "butte" of soft crumbling sandstone; but many others could be seen portruding from the sides of a neighbouring canon. Some of the screws and vines, which all stood vertical in the cliffs, were apparently thirty to forty feet in height. Mr. Barbour has not yet fully investigated the matter, but his first opinion is that these curious petrifactions are casts, for they have no apparent structure under the microscope. The gray matrix weathers away from the fossil, which, on being broken, shows a spongy, friable white wall surrounding a core. The wall is chalky in appearance, but is in reality silicious. He does not consider the fossil a cast of a bryozoan or a plant, or mollusc; but perhaps it may be the cast of an ancient worm.

Mr. J. McNair Wright, an American naturalist, has called attention to a case of "fascination" by a cat which came under his observation. The cat was sitting on the sill of his window near a pine tree, when a bird alighted on the tree. The cat fixed its eyes on the bird with a peculiar intensity of expression, and the fur of his head stood on end; but otherwise he remained motionless. The bird quivered, trembled, looked fixedly at the cat, and finally, with a feeble shake of the wings, fell towards the cat, who pounced upon it. Mr. Wright regards such fascination of snakes and other animals as a form of hypnotism.

It is well-known that owls, rattlesnakes, and prairie dogs live together in the same holes, and it has been supposed that amicable relations exist between them; but other observers have doubted this, and an American Army officer has tested the matter by confining a rattlemake along with a praire dog. The dog ran to and fro in front of the snake, which reared its head and followed he dog with its eyes. After a time the slewing of the snake's head became feebler as if it were giddy (hypnotised?), and with a sudden spring the dog seized the snake by the neck and viciously bit it. The first bite killed the reptile, and the dog showed great aversion from it when dead. The officer was convinced that the prairie dog is well aware of the dangerous character of the rattlesnake.

An interesting feature of the late rioting and bloodshed at Mr. Carnegie's works was the employment of detective cameras to photograph the rioters unknown to them. The evidence of the plates will probably decide the vexed question as to which party began the struggle and violated the law by entering the grounds of Homestead.

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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

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It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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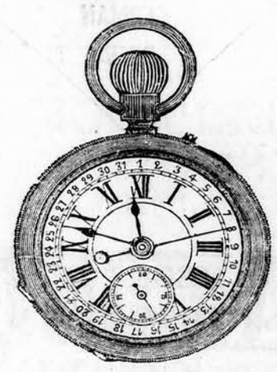

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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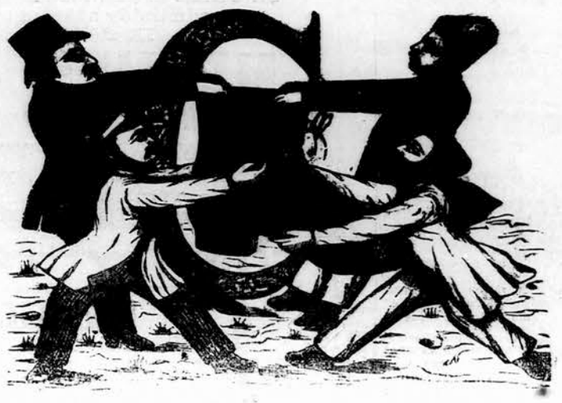

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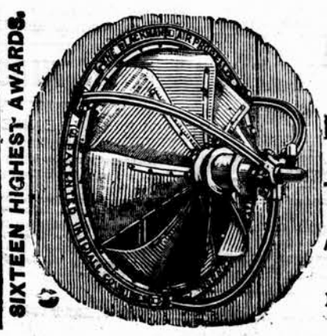

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